DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 320 460 FL 800 162

TITLE	A Survey of Newly Legalized Persons in California.
INSTITUTION	Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System, San Diego, CA.
SPONS AGENCY	California State Dept. of Education, Sacramento. Amnesty Education Office.; California State Health and Welfare Agency, Sacramento. Office of Educational Liaison.
PUB DATE	89
NOTE	222p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Citizenship; Demography; Educational Attainment; *Employment Patterns; *English (Second Language); Federal Programs; Health Services; *Immigrants; Language Proficiency; Literacy; Physical Health; Research Methodology; State Programs; State Surveys
IDENTIFIERS	*Immigration Reform and Control Act 1986

ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted to learn more about the population of immigrant amnesty applicants in California, which comprises 55% of the population nationwide applying for legalization through the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Findings are reported separately, in most cases, for immigrants who have resided in the United States since before 1982 and for special agricultural workers, because of demographic differences between the groups. Data reported include the following: (1) demographic profiles of the applicants, including age, immigration patterns, marital status and household composition, and housing costs; (2) patterns of application for legalization, status of legalization, citizenship intention, and family members' status; (3) education and English language proficiency as they relate to legalization requirements, including language test scores, class attendance patterns, child care during attendance, language use outside of the home, and sources of educational services; (4) employment patterns and occupations; (5) health information, including self-reported health status, injuries and disabilities, exercise patterns, height and weight statistics, health insurance coverage, access to and use of physician, dentist, and other health care services; and (6) use or non-use of selected government programs. (MSE) (Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse on Literacy Education)

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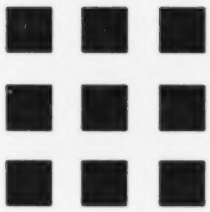

Prepared for the

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1989

This report was prepared in response to Budget Act and Control Language of 1988 SEC 23.50 under the direction of the California Health and Welfare Agency in cooperation with the California State Department of Education, Amnesty Education Office under contract #6155 with the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), San Diego Community College District Foundation for Educational Achievement, 1989.

Published by the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), 2725 Congress Street, Suite 1-M, San Diego, CA 92110

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Acknowledgments

We are indebted to the thousands of amnesty applicants whom we interviewed and to the 213 interviewers and 90 agency coordinators who found time in their already busy schedules to implement this project. They provided expertise and shared insights from which this study benefited appreciably.

As the California Health and Welfare Agency project manager for this study, Richard Epstein provided invaluable direction and technical assistance. Richard Stiles and Sylvia Ramirez at the California State Department of Education, Amnesty Education Office reviewed all education and language proficiency data and provided guidance and support in the Survey design.

The study was conducted by Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) staff Linda Kharde, Patricia Rickard, and Lise Wanage. Linda Kharde, Patricia Rickard, and Lise Wanage co-authored the report. Linda Kharde coordinated the study, including development and delivery of the training for interviewers and agency coordinators, and analysis of the data. Patricia Rickard provided overall project management, contributed to the study design, and managed the data integration. Lise Wanage assisted with the development and delivery of the training for interviewers and agency coordinators, as well as analysis of the data. John Martois designed the sampling strategy, and provided computer analysis of the data and ongoing technical advice with respect to the adminstration and analysis of the Survey.

Many other CASAS staff assisted with this study. Kathleen Howard assisted with the initial development of the Survey instrument. Nancy Taylor provided support in the collection and processing of the data, conducted a variety of quality control studies and assisted in producing the report. Carolyn Huie processed completed Survey instruments and drafted figures and tables for the report. Richard Ackermann and Randy Ilas assisted throughout with computer programming, interpreting information from the database and developing data displays. Martha Ponce assisted in formating the Survey and in administering the initial pilot study. The translation of Survey items into Spanish was done by Lisette Morales, with the assistance of Martha Ponce and Nelida Guinoo. Chris Hassett designed the final report and

provided technical assistance for its production, and June Simon, Anne Marie Steinberger and Martha Gustafson contributed in the rewriting, editing and final proofing of the report.

On behalf of the California Health and Welfare Agency, Stephanie Gilmore and Ed Kissam reviewed and commented on several drafts of the final report and made many useful suggestions that enhanced the final product. Staff of the Department of Health Services, Chronic Disease Branch, provided information essential to this report's assessment of the health status of Survey respondents.

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Executive Summary

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) enacted in November 1986 included major provisions in the areas of employment and legalization for persons residing in the United States without government permission. The legalization component (commonly referred to as "amnesty") allows these persons to become legal residents once they have met specified criteria. The estimated three million legalization applicants nationally include 1.8 million who have been in this country since before 1982 (Pre-82s) and 1.2 million special agricultural workers (SAWs).

About 55 percent of the nation's three million legalization applicants live in California. California's Health and Welfare Agency estimates that 1.6 million Californians will be approved as temporary residents including more than 900,000 Pre-82s and about 650,000 SAWs. California has received allotments amounting to about $1.1 billion of State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) funds through federal fiscal year 1990 and is expected to receive nearly 60 percent of whatever future funds are available subject to Congressional action. These funds are to assist state and local government agencies with costs they incur in providing health, educational, or social services to newly legalized persons (NLPs).

Not enough is known about this population who illegally immigrated to the United States for a variety of reasons. What is known is that 1.6 million Californians who previously lived here in fear of discovery and deportation have since stepped forward to take part in the IRCA legalization program. This historic legislation will have a profound impact not only on the lives of the individuals who will become legal residents but also on almost every aspect of our society.

In recognition of the need for more definitive data about the 1.6 million NLPs, the California State Legislature mandated (in the 1988 Budget Act) a study of the major health, educational, and social service needs of this emerging population. With

federal Department of Health and Human Services approval of SLIAG funding for the study, the possibility of a major effort to describe the legalizing population in California became a reality.

This Survey was conducted from late February through July 1989 by the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS). It was designed to provide information to both the California State Legislature and the California Health and Welfare Agency for use in planning and budgeting services for the newly legalizing population. The findings of the Survey are presented in this report.

Demographic Comparison of Pre-82s and SAWs

In most cases, data are presented separately for Pre-82s and SAWs because of demographic differences between the two groups. Pre-82s in the Survey sample, for example, have typically been in the United States longer than SAWs. All of the Pre-82s have lived here for at least eight years, and about 13 percent have been in the United States for 16 years or more (since 1973 or earlier). Nearly half of the SAWs have been here less than six years, and about one-quarter (27%) came before 1982.

SAWs in the Survey sample were predominantly male, and were younger and proportionately less likely to be married than were Pre-82s. Approximately one-fifth of married SAW respondents and one-tenth of married Pre-82s reported that their spouse did not live in the same household. The general level of previous education was low for both groups.

Nearly all of the respondents were from Mexico, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and the majority reported that they spoke little or no English outside the home. Native language media was the primary source of information about educational program requirements pertaining to legalization.

Legalization

A majority of Pre-82s have temporary residence status (I-688). More than half of the SAWs, however, are not temporary residents and hold only Employment Authorization cards (I-688A). This reflects the large number of SAW applications for Phase I of the legalization process which had not yet been adjudicated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) during the first half of 1989 when the Survey was conducted.

Pre-82s must take specific, timely action to effect the change from temporary to permanent status including demonstrating minimal proficiency in English and a basic understanding of U.S. government. Virtually all Pre-82s reported that they were aware of the need to file an application to complete the Phase II adjustment from temporary to permanent residency; however, at least 43 percent did not know their correct Phase II application deadlines.

Education and English Language Proficiency

All respondents were enrolled in SLIAG-funded English as a Second Language (ESL) or Civics educational programs at the time of the Survey. More than half were first-time users of educational services in the United States, and most were attending classes to increase general English language proficiency and to satisfy real or perceived legalization requirements. Thirty-nine percent of SAW respondents stated that they were enrolled in a class because of an educational requirement for legalization. Since this requirement applies to Pre-82s but not SAWs, this finding and the Pre-82s' lack of awareness of Phase II deadlines noted above indicate that many newly legalized persons may not have been adequately informed of their rights and responsibilities under IRCA.

Approximately three-quarters of the Pre-82 and SAW respondents scored below a minimal functional level of English language proficiency (CASAS 215, which is roughly equivalent to a fifth- or sixth-grade reading level in the United States). Scores for Pre-82s in the Survey were similar to those of the statewide Pre-82 population enrolled in SLIAG-funded educational programs, but scores for SAWs were higher in the Survey sample than in the larger enrolled population. Survey results for SAWs can therefore be generalized to a lesser extent to the statewide population enrolled in educational courses. Almost all respondents expressed interest in attending future classes, and about 80 percent stated that they intended to apply for citizenship.

Employment

Nearly all respondents had worked in the United States at some time, and at least 70 percent were working full-time during the month before the Survey. Of those who were working, about 85 percent worked at least 40 hours per week, and most reported working 50 weeks or more per year. Median weekly net incomes for families were estimated to be between $400 and $449 for Pre-82 respondents and between $350 and $399 for SAWs.

More SAW and Pre-82 respondents worked in agriculture than in other occupations before coming to this country. However, only one-third of the SAWs reported that they "usually" worked in agriculture during the year before their interviews and of these, 60 percent intended to find work outside of agriculture. Pre-82 and SAW respondents were generally employed in manufacturing and services.

Health

The general health of the Survey population, as determined through self-reports, was better than that of a general sample of comparably aged Hispanic Californians. Approximately 90 percent of the newly legalized Survey respondents, as compared to 78 percent of the general population of Hispanic Californians, said they were in "excellent" or "good" health.

Only half (46%) of this Survey's Pre-82 and 30 percent of SAW respondents said that they had health insurance. This contrasts with a finding that about 63 percent of California's general adult Hispanic population have health insurance. Further, Survey findings suggested that respondents did not seek medical care as frequently as the general population of Hispanic Californians. Pre-82s who did have health insurance were more likely to use medical care than Pre-82s who were uninsured. The generally low incidence of health insurance in the sample surveyed, as well as their superior reported health may in part explain why newly legalized persons do not seek medical care more frequently.

Government Programs

Survey respondents and their families rarely used government programs, especially those cash assistance programs which could jeopardize their successful participation in the legalization process. The five programs of highest reported use were the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC), Unemployment Insurance (UI), Food Stamps, Worker's Compensation, and government-assisted housing. No more than four and one-half percent of the Pre-82, and one percent of the SAW respondents, reported that they or a family member had ever received a benefit under any of the following four programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Social Security, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplemental Payments (SSP).

Summary

This report presents descriptive information which is expected to assist the California State Legislature and Health and Welfare Agency in planning and budgeting health, educational, and social service programs for the state's 1.6 million newly

legalized persons as they become integrated into the mainstream of American life. The report also provides a useful frame of reference and database for other analyses of the characteristics and needs of newly legalized persons.

Chapter 1
Introduction

The IRCA Legalization Program

On November 6, 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, which amended the Immigration and Nationality Act, was enacted to control future illegal immigration. It outlined new procedures for employing people as well as employer sanctions for illegal or improper hiring practices and documentation. Carefully balanced against the employment aspects of IRCA is a legalization program (commonly referred to as "amnesty") which allows certain persons residing in the United States without government permission to become legal residents if they meet specified criteria and if they can otherwise qualify as legal residents under existing immigration law. There are approximately three million amnesty applicants nationally.

Persons covered under IRCA's legalization program include those in this country before 1982 (Pre-82s) and special agricultural workers (SAWs). Of the estimated three million applicants nationwide, approximately 1.8 million are Pre-82s, and the remaining 1.2 million are SAWs. Pre-82s must be able to prove continuous illegal residence in the United States since before January 1, 1982. SAWs must be able to demonstrate that they worked in agriculture/perishable crops for 90 days during specified periods of time and must meet some residence requirements. Both Pre-82s and SAWs must not be excludable according to certain Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) criteria (those relating to physical/mental health, incapacity, reliance on public assistance, or criminal activity).

The legalization program required a potentially eligible person to file an application with supporting residence documentation, take a medical examination to determine the absence of communicable diseases, and pay the INS an application processing fee. Pre-82s were to apply for legalization between May 5, 1987 and May 4, 1988 and

SAWs between June 1, 1987 and November 30, 1988. The INS, after reviewing and processing applications, granted temporary legal residence status to those persons qualifying under the legalization program (retroactive to their dates of application for legalization).

After attaining temporary legal residence, newly legalized persons (NLPs) have a period of time in which to apply for permanent legal residence status. After 18 to 30 months as temporary legal residents, Pre-82s can apply for permanent legal residence status if they can demonstrate minimal proficiency in English and U.S. history/government by taking a test or by providing a certificate of enrollment in approved courses, and if they continue to be not excludable on the three criteria outlined previously. Twelve to 24 months after adjusting to temporary legal residence, SAWs can attain permanent legal residence. SAWs are not required to demonstrate English language proficiency or knowledge of U.S. government and history.

About 55 percent of the nation's three million legalization applicants live in California. California's 1.6 million applicants include about 960,000 Pre-82s and 678,000 SAWs. Less than ten percent of the NLPs in California are currently of school age or younger; the remainder are adults.

IRCA provides State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG) funds to assist states and local governments with costs they incur in providing public health, assistance, or educational services to NLPs. California has received allotments amounting to about $1.1 billion of SLIAG funds through federal fiscal year 1990. California's Health and Welfare Agency, designated by the Governor as the lead agency for IRCA implementation in California, estimates that California is expected to receive nearly 60 percent of whatever future funds are available subject to Congressional action.

Survey Impetus

Not enough is known about the three million persons who have come forward nationally to take part in the IRCA legalization program. They have come from other countries for a variety of reasons without the sanction of this government. They have lived here without INS documentation, in fear of discovery and deportation. Few studies have been completed of this national undocumented population or the 1.6 million NLPs residing in California.

In its 1988 statement of "Research Mission and Initial Public Policy Agenda," the Program for Research on Immigration Policy (jointly conducted by the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute) stated in part: "No population-based surveys of illegal residents have been previously conducted because it is difficult and costly to distinguish illegal immigrants not only from legal immigrants but also from the native population."[1]

The need to provide information regarding NLPs is currently recognized, however. The INS has sponsored a $2-million national study of NLPs which will include interviews with about 6,000 Pre-82s (but not SAWs) in California and several other states. WESTAT and The Refugee Policy Group are contractors and subcontractors, respectively, for the study which will be reported to Congress in early 1990.[2] The 1989 Yearbook of the Program for Research on Immigration Policy published by the RAND Corporation and the Urban Institute provides a context within which the IRCA legislation and its implications can be understood by policy makers.[3] Additionally, Drs. Philip Martin and Edward Kissam have studied agricultural workers in various locations including SAWs in California,[4] and NALEO (National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials) and California Tomorrow have examined the availability of amnesty classes in California and the extent to which the educational service needs of the legalizing population are being addressed.[5,6] Finally, staff of the School of Social Work and Community Planning at the University of Maryland at Baltimore studied newly legalized persons residing in Maryland.[7]

Existing data leave many questions unanswered, and if the legalization component of IRCA is successful (early signs, such as rates of application for temporary legal residence status, suggest that it will be), millions of previously undocumented people will move into the mainstream of American life. More must be known about who these people are if planning is to occur for their integration and assimilation. Government and business, for example, must be able to predict the impact on the labor force of so many newly authorized workers; social, health and educational services planners must be able to estimate service needs and utilization for so many newly legalized residents.

In recognition of the need for more definitive data about this emerging population, the California State Legislature mandated (in the 1988 Budget Act) a study of the major health, educational, and social service needs of newly legalized persons. This mandate designated the California Health and Welfare Agency to conduct or

contract for such a study. With federal Department of Health and Human Services approval of SLIAG funding for the study, the possibility of a major effort to describe the legalizing population in California became a reality.

Survey Goals

The major goal of this Survey is to provide information to the California State Legislature and Health and Welfare Agency for their use in planning for the legalizing population. This information includes:

- a demographic profile;
- specific substantive information (i.e., about legalization status and knowledge of the legalization process, education, health, and employment); and
- an overview of newly legalized persons' utilization of programs and services.

Another goal is to suggest topics in need of further study.

Survey Design

The Health and Welfare Agency, in coordination with the State Department of Education, augmented an existing contract with the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) of the San Diego Community College District Foundation for Educational Achievement. The State Department of Education had a contract with CASAS to establish a statewide database of specified information about all newly legalized persons attending educational programs in SLIAG-funded agencies. The Survey database incorporates responses to CASAS' IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal, which, at the time this study began, had already collected demographic information, educational histories, and test results indicating ability to speak and understand English for more than 50,000 people. The decision was made to build the study on this existing database and to use an established system (the adult educational system which already was serving legalizing persons) as the basis for this Survey.

Approximately 5,000 NLPs (4,180 Pre-82s and 796 SAWs) in California were randomly selected from the statewide IRCA population enrolled in SLIAG-funded educational programs. Respondents were selected from three types of agencies (Adult Schools, Community Colleges, and Private Non-profit Agencies including Community-Based Organizations and Qualified Designated Entities), in six geographical regions (Los Angeles, Los Angeles Perimeter, San Diego, Bay Area, Central Valley, and Balance of State). There were two primary sources of data: a 109-item Survey instrument developed specifically for this study and the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal. The Survey incorporated or adapted a number of items from the INS-sponsored survey as well as health surveys in current use. Interviews were conducted from late February through mid-July 1989. The results of that effort are summarized in the following chapters and appendixes to this report.

Survey Limitations

Survey respondents were selected randomly within the population of NLPs enrolled in SLIAG-funded education programs, independent of legalization status. Since, as indicated above, SAWs do not have an educational requirement to attain permanent residence, their attendance is voluntary.

In an attempt to permit valid inference to the statewide enrolled NLP population, the sample was stratified with respect to type of agency and geographical area and weighted according to these two variables. This weighting permitted valid inferences about Pre-82s who were enrolled in legalization classes statewide. In addition, the comparability of this enrolled Pre-82 subsample to the non-enrolled Pre-82 population statewide is substantiated by the similarities between the two with respect to gender, age, and country of origin, but not marital status. (See Chapter Two.)

The weighting resulted in a disproportionate overselection of SAWs (almost 50% of all SAWs in the sample) drawn from Los Angeles County. (See Appendix D.) For this reason, urban SAWs are overrepresented in our sample and may be somewhat atypical of the statewide enrolled population of SAWs. Further, even though the enrolled SAW subsample is comparable to the non-enrolled SAW population with respect to gender, age, and country of origin, this subsample of SAWs is comprised exclusively of SAW enrollees in non-required educational programs. It is important to note, therefore, that the findings based upon the Survey sample of SAWs can be generalized only to a limited extent to the statewide population of SAWs.

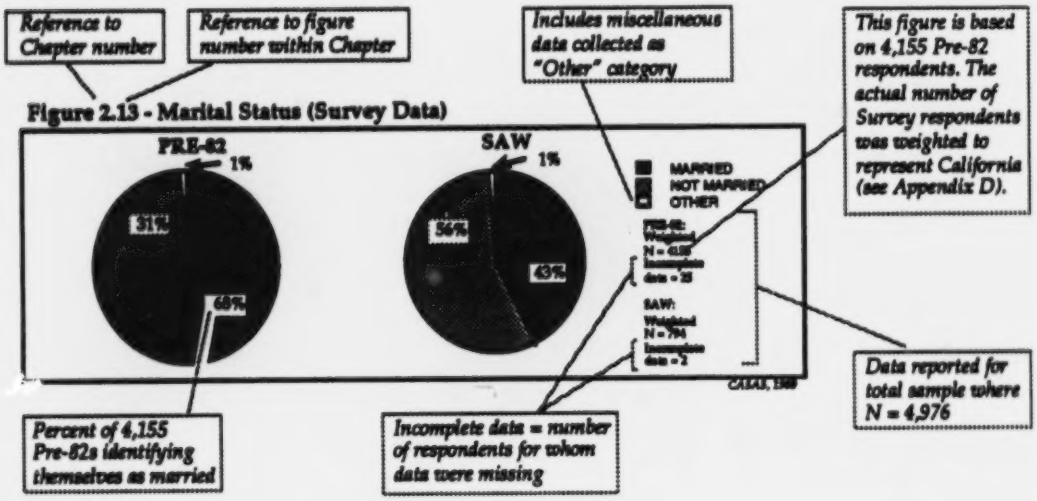
Approach to Figures and Tables

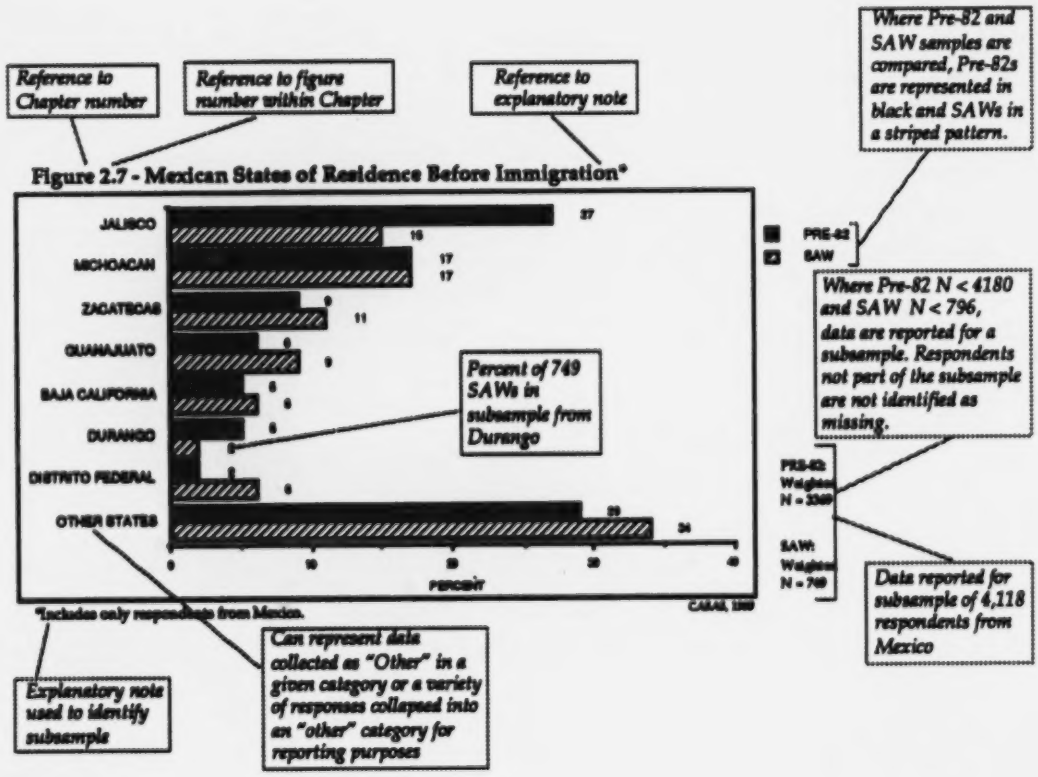
The following information is provided to facilitate interpretation of the figures and tables presented throughout this report:

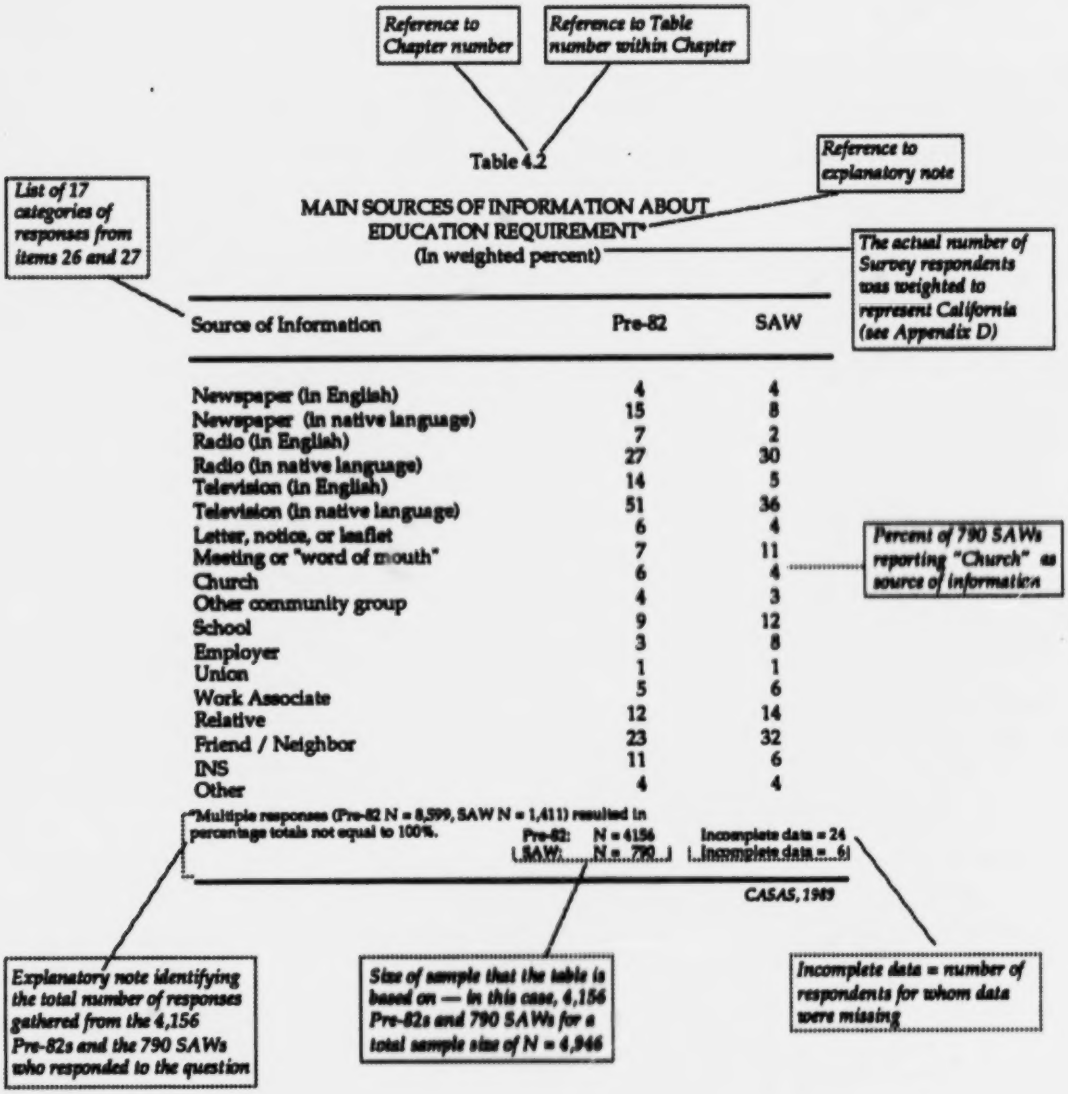
- Findings are reliable at the 95 percent confidence level with an error rate of plus or minus two percent for the total sample and for the subsample of Pre-82s. For the subsample of SAWs, findings are reliable at the 95 percent confidence level with an error rate of plus or minus 3.5.
- Throughout the report, every effort has been made to highlight those findings which must be interpreted with caution.
- The incomplete or missing data number (N) is provided where data is reported for the total sample N= 4,976 (4,180 Pre-82 s and 796 SAWs).
- Figures or tables depicting Survey results pertaining to a subsample (e.g. those who were working) report only the number (N) for respondents in that particular subsample. "Incomplete data" is not meaningful and, thus, not reported.
- A small number of figures and tables (mostly in Appendix E) were drawn from an initial sample of 3,686 Pre-82s and 697 SAWs, which closely resembled the larger sample.
- Where reference is made to Pre-Enrollment Appraisal information for the Survey sample, the number (N) is 2,664 Pre-82 and 501 SAW respondents for whom these data were available. Analysis indicates that this did not introduce any bias in the assessment of English language proficiency.
- Where respondents were asked questions with the potential of responding in multiple categories, the reported number (N) represents the number of respondents. The number of responses is found in the footnote to the figure or table.
- Data reported as "Other" can represent data collected as "Other" in a given category or a variety of responses collapsed into an "other" category for reporting purposes.

Illustrations

Survey findings have been presented graphically in both the main body of the report and the appendixes to enhance readability. The following figures and table have been selected for presentation with key items notated to facilitate interpretation.


Reference to Chapter number
Reference to figure number within Chapter
Includes miscellaneous data collected as "Other" category
This figure is based on 4,155 Pre-82 respondents. The actual number of Survey respondents was weighted to represent California (see Appendix D).
Figure 2.13 - Marital Status (Survey Data)
PRE-82
SAW
1%
1%
31%
56%
43%
MARRIED
NOT MARRIED
OTHER
Data reported for total sample where N = 4,976
Percent of 4,155 Pre-82s identifying themselves as married
Incomplete data = number of respondents for whom data were missing


Where Pre-82 and SAW samples are compared, Pre-82s are represented in black and SAWs in a striped pattern.
Reference to Chapter number
Reference to figure number within Chapter
Reference to explanatory note
Figure 2.7 - Mexican States of Residence Before Immigration*
JALISCO
MICHOACAN
ZACATECAS
GUANAJUATO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
DURANGO
DISTRITO FEDERAL
OTHER STATES
PERCENT
PRE-82
SAW
Where Pre-82 N < 4180 and SAW N < 796, data are reported for a subsample. Respondents not part of the subsample are not identified as missing.
Percent of 749 SAWs in subsample from Durango
Data reported for subsample of 4,118 respondents from Mexico
*Includes only respondents from Mexico.
Explanatory note used to identify subsample
Can represent data collected as "Other" in a given category or a variety of responses collapsed into an "other" category for reporting purposes


Reference to Chapter number
Reference to Table number within Chapter
Table 4.2
Reference to explanatory note
List of 17 categories of responses from items 26 and 27
MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION REQUIREMENT*
(In weighted percent)
The actual number of Survey respondents was weighted to represent California (see Appendix D)
Source of Information
Pre-82
SAW
Newspaper (in English) 4 4
Newspaper (in native language) 15 8
Radio (in English) 7 2
Radio (in native language) 27 30
Television (in English) 14 5
Television (in native language) 51 36
Letter, notice, or leaflet 6 4
Meeting or "word of mouth" 7 11
Church 6 4
Other community group 4 3
School 9 12
Employer 3 8
Union 1 1
Work Associate 5 6
Relative 12 14
Friend / Neighbor 23 32
INS 11 6
Other 4 4
Percent of 790 SAWs reporting "Church" as source of information
*Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 8,599, SAW N = 1,411) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.
Pre-82: N = 4156
SAW: N = 790
Incomplete data = 24
Incomplete data = 61
CASAS, 1989
Explanatory note identifying the total number of responses gathered from the 4,156 Pre-82s and the 790 SAWs who responded to the question
Size of sample that the table is based on — in this case, 4,156 Pre-82s and 790 SAWs for a total sample size of N = 4,946
Incomplete data = number of respondents for whom data were missing

This report is an objective presentation of results consistent with the Survey goals. The findings will be useful in planning for the legalizing population and may inspire further research about this population. Interpretation and conclusions are solely those of the authors and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policy of any federal, state, or local agency.

Endnotes

1. The RAND Corporation and The Urban Institute, *Research Mission and Initial Public Policy Agenda* (Santa Monica, California: The RAND Corporation, 1988.)

2. Personal communication between Richard Epstein and John Bjerke (Washington, D. C.: Immigration and Naturalization Service, December 1989.)

3. Frank D. Bean, Georges Vernez, and Charles B. Keely, *Opening and Closing the Doors: Evaluating Immigration Reform and Control* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1989).

4. Phillip L. Martin, J. Edward Taylor and Philip Hardiman, "California Farmworkers and the SAW Legalization Program," *California Agriculture*, Nov.-Dec. 1988.

   Edward Kissam and Jo Ann Intili, *Legalized Farmworkers and Their Families: Program and Policy Implications* (Santa Rosa, California: Human Development Corporation, 1989).

5. National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, "The Second Step Process: Will California School Districts Be Able to Meet the Educational Needs of Its Legalization Applicants?" *NALEO Background Paper Number 9* (Washington, D.C.: NALEO, 1988).

6. Olsen, Laurie, et al, *Out of the Shadows — The IRCA/SLIAG Opportunity* (Los Angeles, California: California Tomorrow, 1989).

7. Donald E. Gelfand and Lillian Lynch, *Maryland Legalization Applicants: Program Utilization Analysis* (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Department of Resources, September 1988.)

Chapter 2
Demographic Profile

Introduction

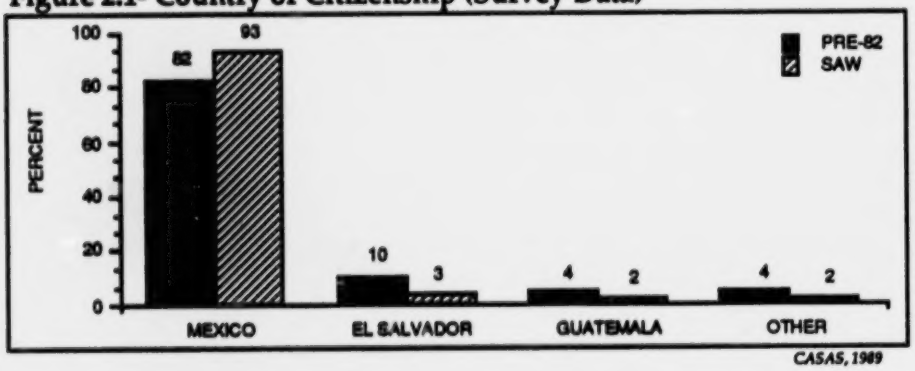
This chapter presents a demographic profile of the sample population, including respondents' country of citizenship and usual residence before immigration, years of school in their native country, year and age of immigration to the United States, and age at the time of the Survey. Information about gender, marital status, household composition, and housing is also presented. Respondents' legalization status, English language proficiency, occupation, and income are examined in subsequent chapters.

Country of Citizenship and Usual Residence Before Immigration

Information about respondents' country of citizenship and native language was taken from the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal. (See Appendix C.) The country of citizenship of most Survey respondents was Mexico. (See Figure 2.1.) Proportionately more SAWs than Pre-82s were from Mexico. The other principal countries notably represented in the sample were El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Colombia. INS data for country of citizenship for NLPs residing in California are similar to results from the Survey. (See Figure 2.2.) The native language of approximately 98 percent of the Pre-82s and 100 percent of the SAWs was Spanish.

Survey respondents from Mexico were asked which state of Mexico they lived in the longest. This information was considered to be particularly useful as an element in any future analysis of transnational migration patterns. More than half of the Pre-82s and SAWs from Mexico came from the four states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Zacatecas, and Guanajuato. (See Figure 2.3.) A more detailed presentation of the data from this Survey item appears in Appendix E, Table 2.2.

Figure 2.1- Country of Citizenship (Survey Data)



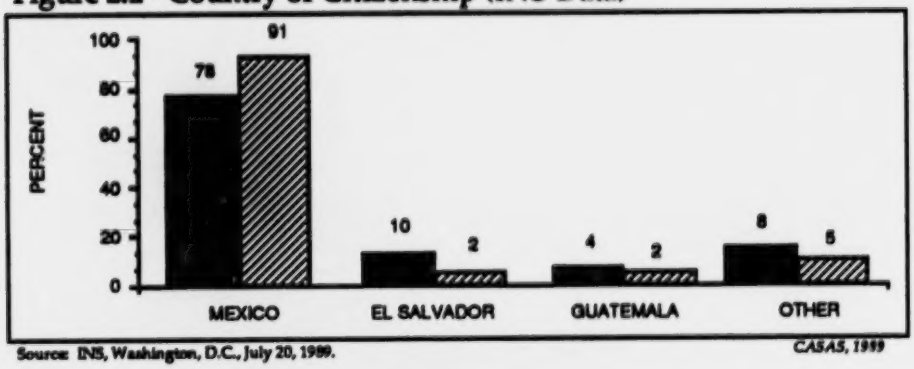
From the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal (PEA):

PRE-82:
Weighted N = 2647
Incomplete data = 17
PEA unavailable N = 1516

SAW:
Weighted N = 499
Incomplete data = 2
PEA unavailable N = 295

CASAS, 1989

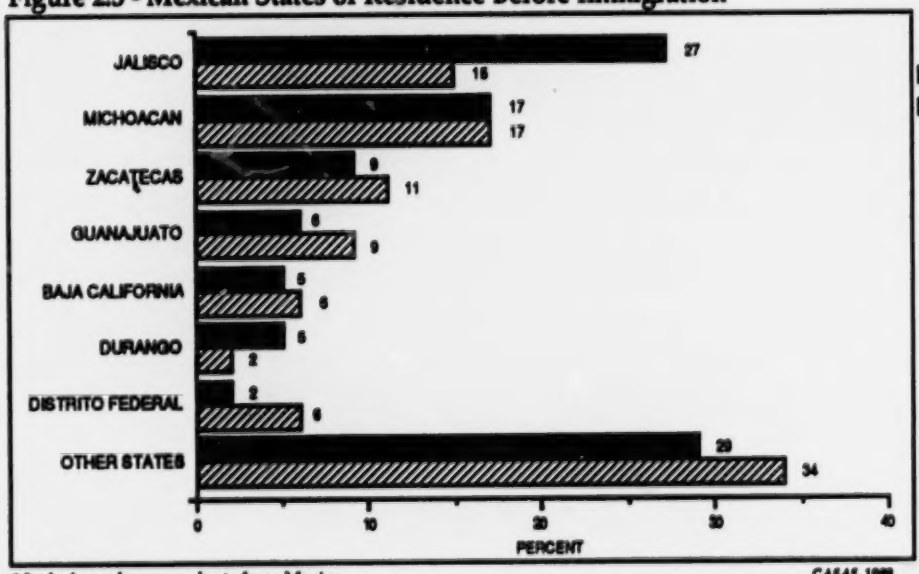
Figure 2.2 - Country of Citizenship (INS Data)



Source: INS, Washington, D.C., July 20, 1989.

CASAS, 1989

Figure 2.3 - Mexican States of Residence Before Immigration*



PRE-82:
Weighted N = 3369

SAW:
Weighted N = 749

* Includes only respondents from Mexico.

CASAS, 1989

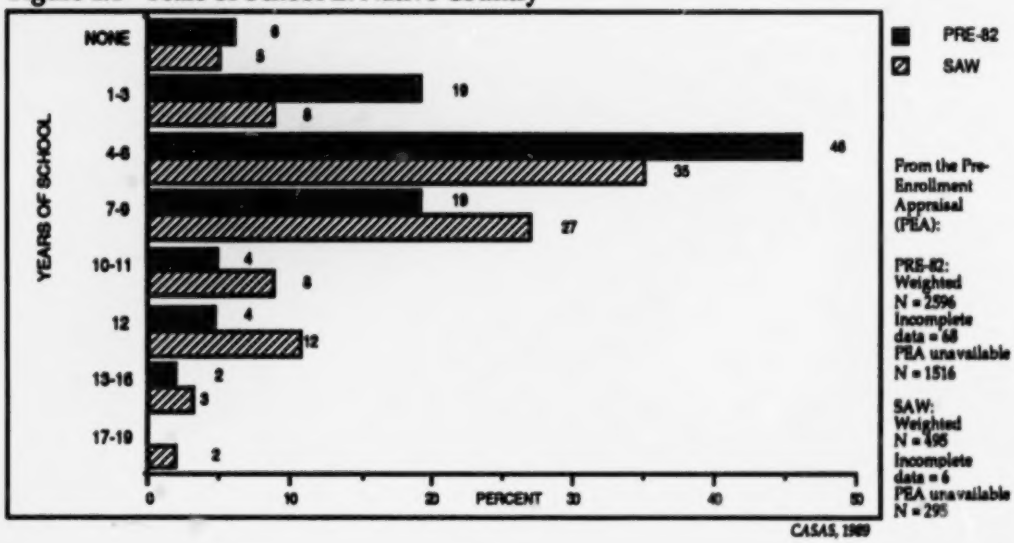
In order to determine the mix of newly legalized persons who came from rural or urban areas, item 3 asked, "Was the population of the city or town where you lived the longest (before moving to the United States) 1,000 or more, or less than 1,000?" Approximately one-fifth (18% of the Pre-82s and 21% of the SAWs) stated that they were from small towns with populations of less than 1,000.

Years of School in Native Country

As part of the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal, respondents reported the highest grade level they had completed in their native country. In general, SAWs had completed more years of school than Pre-82s. More SAWs (52%) than Pre-82s (29%) had completed seven or more years and, similarly, 25 percent of the SAWs and ten percent of the Pre-82s had completed ten or more years. Twice as many Pre-82s (25%) as SAWs (13%) had completed three years or less of school. The median number of years of schooling was six for Pre-82s and seven for SAWs. (See Figure 2.4.)

To an indeterminate extent, SAWs who completed more years of schooling may be more likely to enroll in adult education classes. Since Pre-82s have an educational requirement which SAWs do not have, self-selection to enroll would affect SAWs more than Pre-82s.

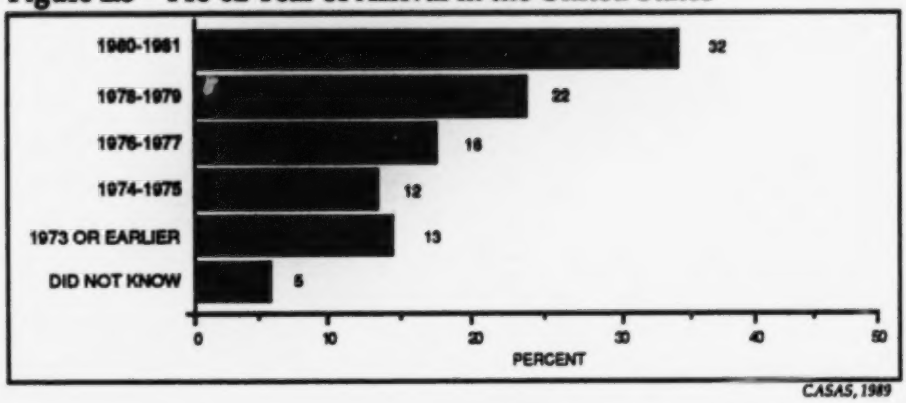
Figure 2.4 - Years of School in Native Country



Year and Age of Immigration to the United States, and Age at the Time of the Survey

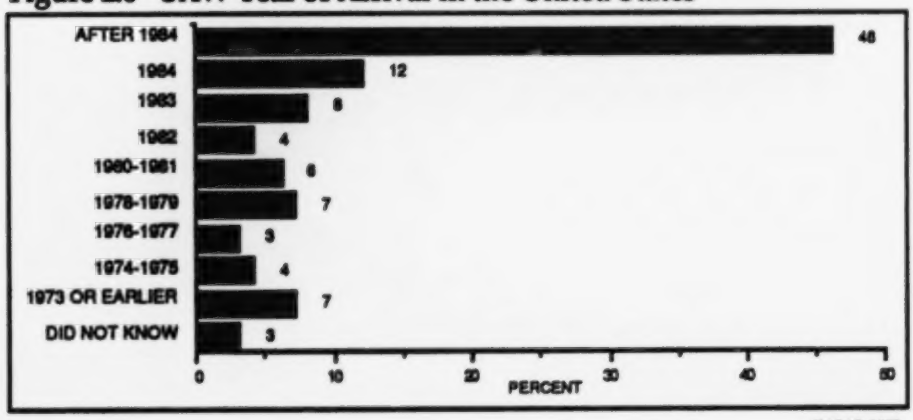
In order to determine how long newly legalized persons had been living in the United States, respondents were asked when they first came to live in the United States. Interviewers were instructed to clarify, if necessary, that respondents should indicate when they came with the intention of staying. Responses of Pre-82s and SAWs were distinctly different, due in part to different requirements for legalization, and are therefore represented in two separate figures. Over half of the Pre-82s came to the United States in the four-year period from 1978 to 1981, just before the cut-off date for eligibility for legalization. (See Figure 2.5.) About 13 percent of the Pre-82s had been in the United States for 16 years or more (since 1973 or earlier).

Figure 2.5 - Pre-82 Year of Arrival in the United States



Weighted N = 4172
Incomplete data = 8

Figure 2.6 - SAW Year of Arrival in the United States



Weighted N = 795
Incomplete data = 1

Nearly half of the SAWs reported that they came to the United States after 1984, and about one-quarter (27%) came before 1982. (See Figure 2.6.) A topic for future research may be comparison of the subset of SAWs who had been in the United States since before 1982 with persons who filed for legal status as Pre-82s based upon continuous residency since before 1982.

Both Pre-82s and SAWs immigrated to the United States when they were relatively young. The median age range was 18 to 24 for both groups. (See Table 2.1.) Twenty-three percent of the Pre-82s and 30 percent of the SAWs were under 18 when they immigrated which suggests that some might have attended public school in this country.

Table 2.1

AGE AT TIME OF IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S.
(In weighted percent)

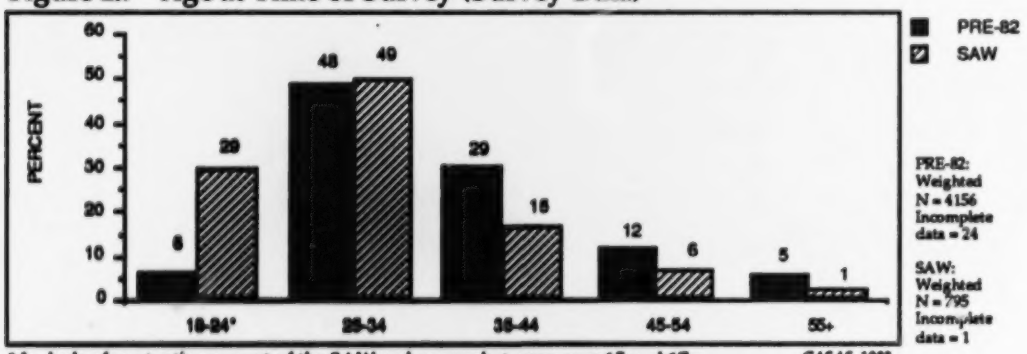
Age at Time of Immigration	Pre-82	SAW
6-12	3	3
13-17	20	27
18-24	38	44
25-34	26	19
35-44	10	5
45-54	2	2
55+	1	1
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 4110 Incomplete data = 70
SAW: N = 768 Incomplete data = 28

CASAS, 1989

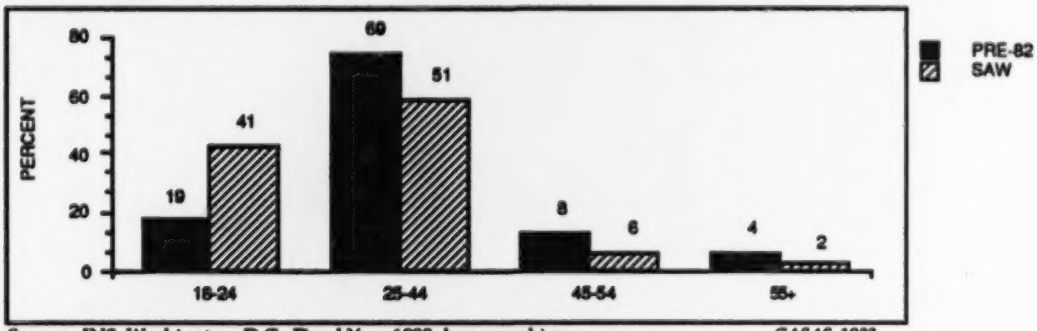
SAWs were generally younger than Pre-82s: more than four times as many SAWs were below age 25 and only half as many SAWs as Pre-82s were age 35 or older at the time of their interview. (See Figure 2.7.) The median ages of Pre-82s and SAWs were 34 and 26 respectively. A more detailed account of respondents' ages is presented in Appendix E, Table 2.3. A comparison of the age distribution of the Survey sample with INS data indicates that Survey respondents' ages were similar to those in the INS population, although the former appear to be somewhat older than the latter. (See Figure 2.8.)

Figure 2.7 - Age at Time of Survey (Survey Data)



* Includes four-tenths percent of the SAWs who were between ages 15 and 17. *CASAS, 1989*

Figure 2.8 - Age at Time of Application for Temporary Residence (INS Data)*



Source: INS, Washington, D.C., Fiscal Year 1988 demographics. *CASAS, 1989*

* Includes only persons 18 years of age and older.

Gender, Marital Status, and Household Composition

Among the Pre-82s, men and women were represented almost equally (49% and 51%). The gender of SAW respondents, however, was quite different: 75 percent were men, while only 25 percent were women. (See Figure 2.9.)

A comparison of the gender of the Survey respondents (all of whom were enrolled in adult education classes) with INS data for FY 1988 for California (all non-denied adult applicants for legalization) indicates women were represented in somewhat larger proportions in adult education classes than in the adult legalization population in California. According to INS statistics, women comprised only 45 percent of all Pre-82 applicants and 17 percent of all SAW applicants. (See Figure 2.10.)

Figure 2.9 - Gender (Survey Data)

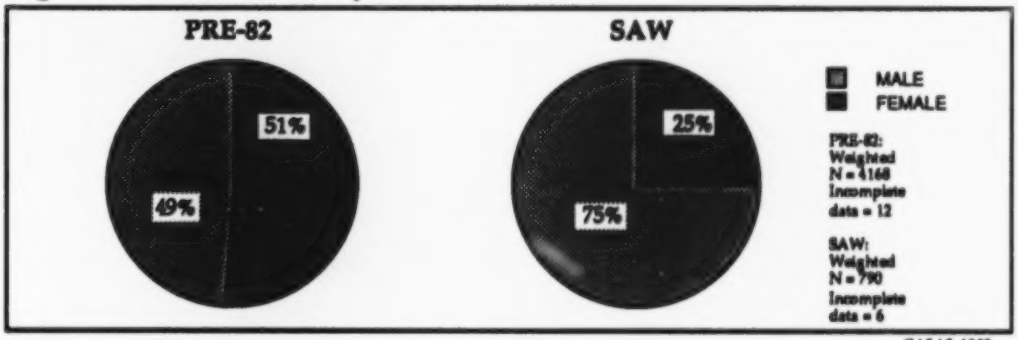
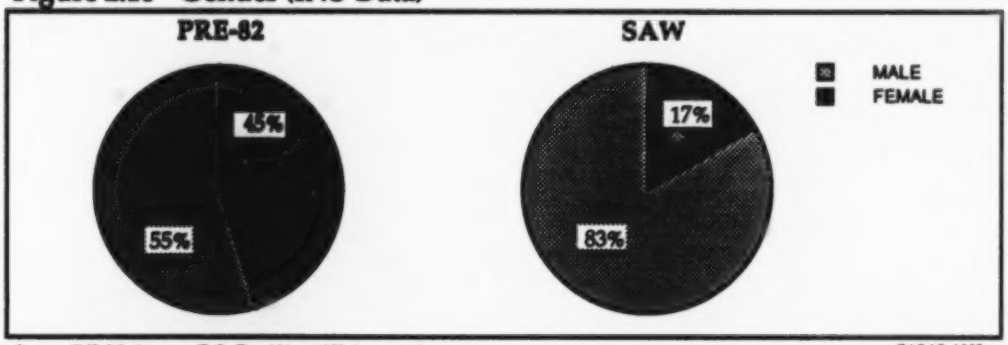


Figure 2.10 - Gender (INS Data)*



Source: INS, Washington, D.C., Fiscal Year 1988 demographics.

* Those under 18 were not included in order to compare the INS sample with the Survey sample. The percentages were prorated accordingly.

Information about respondents' marital status and family composition was collected through a number of Survey items. Responses are summarized here and will be referred to in other chapters of this report. Interviewers introduced questions about these topics by explaining,

> The next questions are about the number of people in your household. By "household," I mean the people who usually eat and sleep in the same home as yours.

In items 29 - 31, respondents were asked about their marital status. (Interviewers were instructed to code those in common-law marriages as "married.") Many more Pre-82s (68%) than SAWs (43%) reported that they were married. "Other" responses for both groups mainly indicated that they were not married, e.g., "separated" or "divorced." In INS data about marital status, "married" was strictly defined as "legally married." There was almost no difference in SAWs' marital status between

Figure 2.11 - Marital Status (Survey Data)

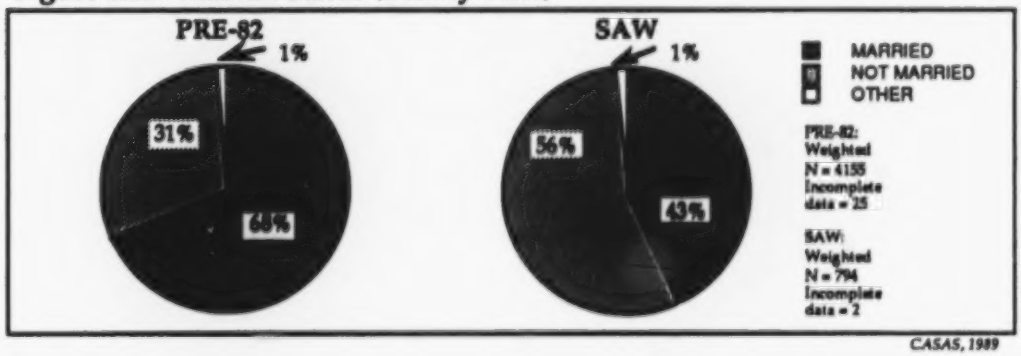
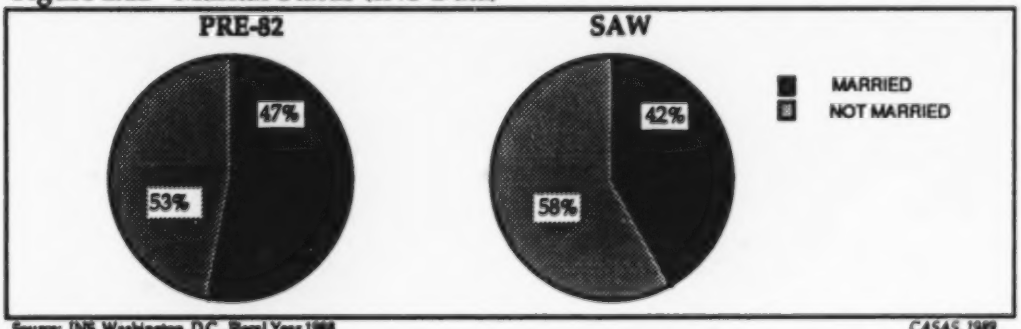


Figure 2.12 - Marital Status (INS Data)*



Source: INS, Washington, D.C., Fiscal Year 1988
* Respondents under 18 were not included

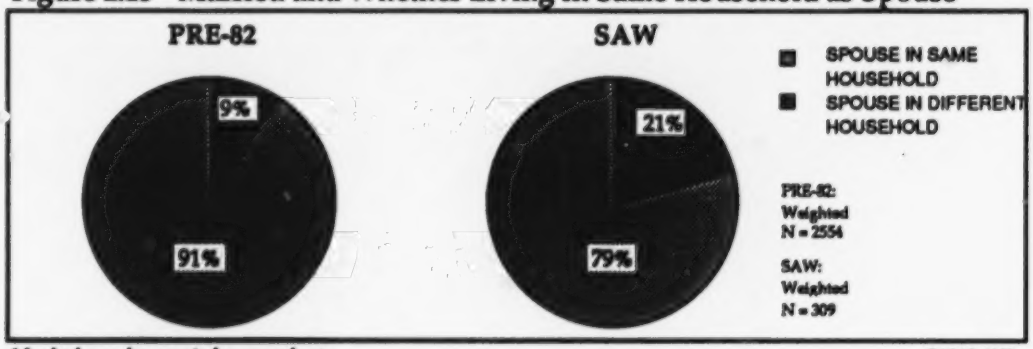
the Survey sample and the INS population. In contrast, there was a difference in marital status between the Pre-82s in the Survey sample and those in the INS population. (See Figures 2.11 and 2.12.) This suggests that married Pre-82s were over-represented in the Survey sample with respect to the legalization population.

One reason for the difference in marital status between the Pre-82 INS and Survey respondents may be that some of those in the former group who were unmarried were younger and might therefore have either attended public school in the United States or have had an opportunity to improve their English language proficiency to the extent that they could satisfy the Phase II educational requirement without enrolling in legalization classes. Another possible reason is that the Pre-82s have generally been in the United States longer, which has enabled them to become more settled in all respects. In fact, the percentage of married Pre-82s (68%) is almost the same as the percentage of married respondents (67%) in a recent national survey of Hispanics who were naturalized U.S. citizens or permanent residents.[1] Additional detail concerning marital status by gender is contained in Appendix E, Table 2.4.

Respondents who reported that they were not married were asked if they had ever been married. Almost one-fourth of the unmarried Pre-82s said that they had had a previous marriage. Among SAWs, only seven percent of the unmarried had been married before, perhaps because the SAWs were generally younger. (See Figure 2.19 in Appendix E.)

Respondents who said they were married were asked if they lived in the same household as their spouse. Ninety-one percent of the Pre-82s who were married lived with their spouses, compared to only 79 percent of the SAWs. (See Figure 2.13.)

Figure 2.13 - Married and Whether Living in Same Household as Spouse*



* Includes only married respondents.

CASAS, 1989

Seventy-two percent of the Pre-82s who reported that they were married but living in different households were men, even though men and women were about equally represented in the Pre-82 population. (See Appendix E, Figure 2.20.)

Items 32 through 35 addressed the size and composition of newly legalized persons' households. Interviewers first asked about the number of people in the "nuclear family," which was defined for the purposes of this Survey to include father, mother, children, grandchildren, grandparents, brothers, and sisters. They then asked about others (relatives and non-relatives) living in the household. The sum of those in the nuclear family (from item 34) and "other relatives" and "non-relatives" was counted as the "Household Total."

The size of Pre-82 and SAW households was similar: most respondents (about 60%) lived in households with a total of three to six people. (See Figure 2.14.) One-quarter lived in households of seven or more. Only five percent of the Pre-82s reported that they lived alone, even though more than 31 percent of all Pre-82s in the Survey sample were not married and 13 percent had no other nuclear family members living with them. Similarly, only eight percent of the SAWs reported that they lived alone, even though over half of all SAWs in the Survey sample were not married and 28 percent had no other nuclear family members living with them. The median number living together in a household was five for both Pre-82s and SAWs. (See Tables 2.5 and 2.6 in Appendix E.)

More than half (53%) of the Pre-82s had from one to three children living with them at the time of the Survey (including their spouse's children). Approximately 16

Figure 2.14 - Household Total

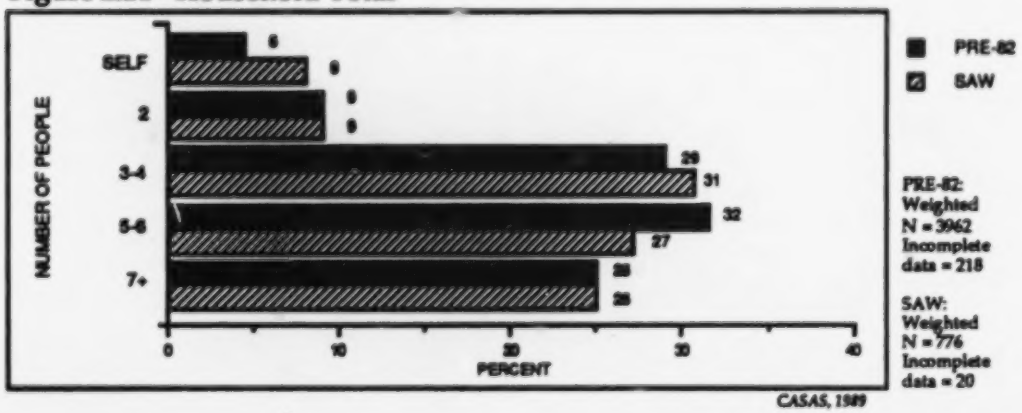


Figure 2.15 - Number of Children Living in the Household

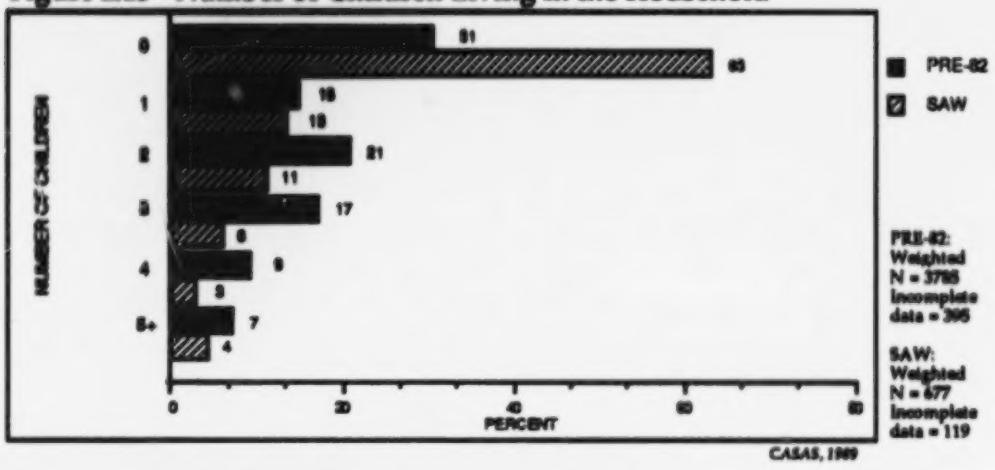
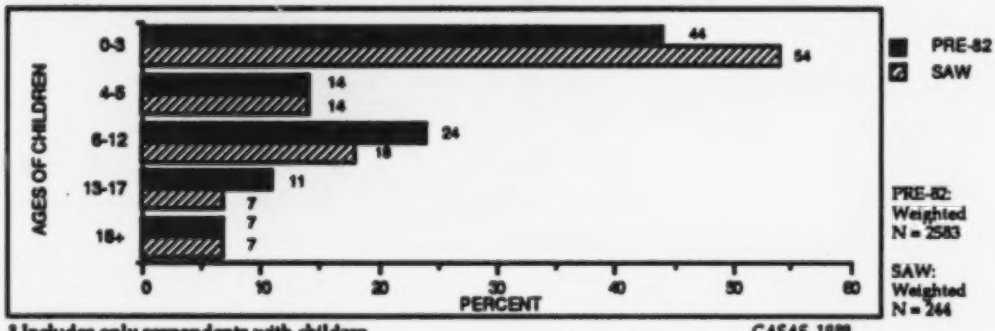


Figure 2.16 - Ages of Respondents' Youngest Child*



* Includes only respondents with children.

percent had families of four or more children, while 31 percent of the Pre-82s reported that they had no children living with them. (See Figure 2.15.) Almost two-thirds (63%) of the SAWs reported that they had no children living with them. This is expected since over half were not married and many reported no nuclear family members living with them. It is also possible that respondents had more children than they reported since the question asked about children living with them.

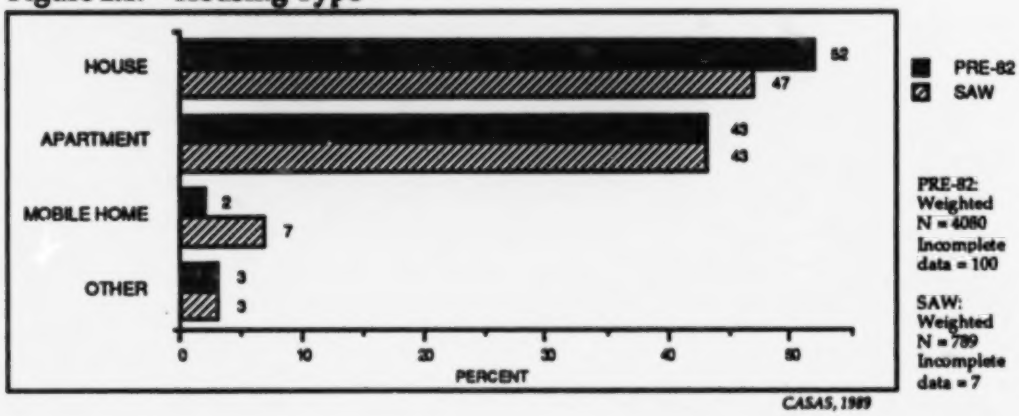
Forty-four percent of Pre-82s and even more SAWs (54%) who had children had at least one child three years old or less. (See Figure 2.16.) Over half of the Pre-82s (58%) and 68 percent of the SAWs with children had at least one child under six years old. (Table 2.7 in Appendix E contains additional information about respondents' children.)

These data about the number and ages of children in respondents' households are relevant to respondents' possible eligibility for AFDC and other government assistance programs. Further discussion of various programs appears in Chapter 7.

Housing

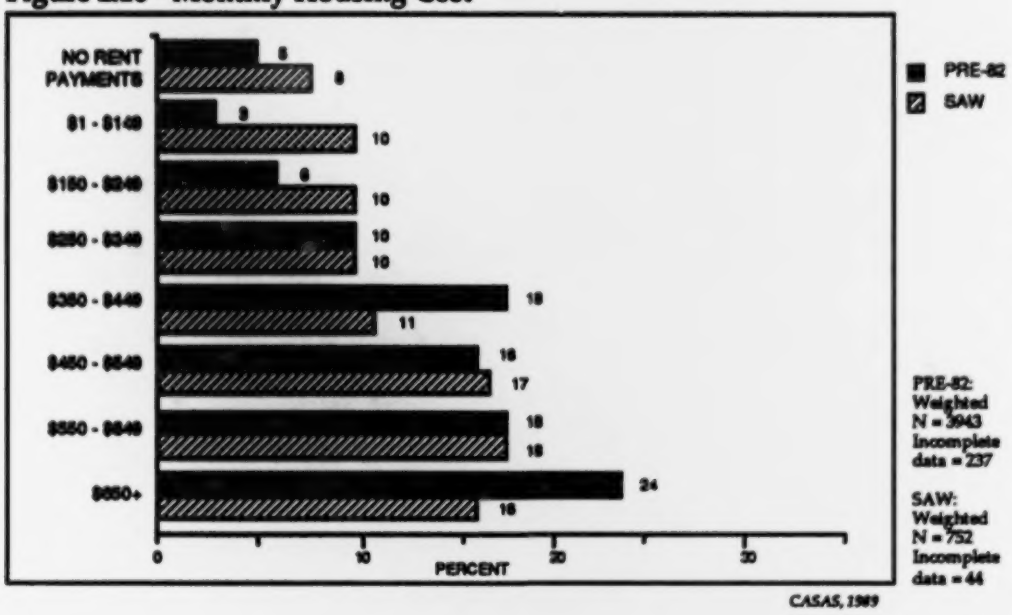
Respondents were asked whether they lived in a house, apartment, mobile home, or in some other housing arrangement. Approximately half of both groups lived in houses, and almost as many lived in apartments. (See Figure 2.17.)

Figure 2.17 - Housing Type



In item 107, respondents were asked how much the family paid for housing each month. In general, SAWs were twice as likely as Pre-82s to pay less than $250 per month in rent, including five percent of the Pre-82s and eight percent of the SAWs who paid no rent at all. (See Figure 2.18.) The median family housing cost for both groups was in the range of $450 to $549 per month. Further, very few reported receiving assistance from any government housing program. (See Chapter 7 for additional discussion of this point.) As shown in Tables 2.8 and 2.9 in Appendix E, there is a direct relationship between family income and rent.

Figure 2.18 - Monthly Housing Cost



Chapter Summary: Demographic Profile

Nearly all respondents (more than 95%) were from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries. Virtually all spoke Spanish as their native language.

Most of those from Mexico came from the states of Jalisco, Michoacan, Zacatecas, and Guanajuato. Before their immigration to the United States, approximately one-fifth usually resided in small towns with populations of less than 1,000.

Approximately twice the percentage of Pre-82s as SAWs had completed six or fewer years of school in their native country, and the median number of years of schooling was six for Pre-82s and seven for SAWs.

Over half of the Pre-82s came to the United States in the four-year period from 1978 to 1981, just before the cut-off date for eligibility for legalization. Nearly half of the SAWs (46%) reported that they came to the United States after 1984, and about one-quarter (27%) came before 1982.

At the time of the Survey, the median ages of Pre-82s and SAWs were 34 and 26 respectively.

Among the Pre-82s, the Survey sample contained nearly equal numbers of men and women, in contrast to SAW respondents, of whom roughly three-quarters were men.

Over two-thirds of the Pre-82s, but less than half of the SAWs were married. Very few of the Pre-82s or SAWs lived alone: over half lived with nuclear or extended family or friends in households of five or more people. Of those with children, 44 percent of the Pre-82s and 54 percent of the SAWs had children three years old or younger.

The median monthly housing cost for both groups was $450-$549.

In general, this profile of the Survey sample shows that the newly legalized population is mostly Mexican, living in large households, with fewer than ten years of school. There appear to be major differences between Pre-82s and SAWs with respect to gender, age, marital status, and length of time in the United States: more SAWs were men; SAWs were generally younger and less often married; and more Pre-82s had been in the United States longer.

Endnote

1. National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO), *National Latino Immigrant Survey* (Washington, D.C.: NALEO, 1989).

Chapter 3
Legalization

Introduction

This chapter presents results of a variety of Survey questions related to applicants' legalization status and the legalization process including how and when initial applications were filed by Pre-82s and SAWs. Additional questions were related to filing for permanent residence including knowledge of the need to apply for permanent status and of individual filing deadlines, as well as the legal status of family members. These questions were asked only of Pre-82s, since SAWs' conversion from temporary to permanent status will require only a simplified adjustment process. The information gathered highlights a potentially serious problem: significant confusion exists among Pre-82s about filing deadlines to attain permanent status.

Legalization Status

Eighty-four percent of respondents were Pre-82s and the remainder (16%) were SAWs. The Survey sample accurately reflects the mix of Pre-82s and SAWs who had used educational services through June 30, 1989. This is validated through comparison with information from the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal which SLIAG-funded educational programs in California are required to administer. At the time of the Survey, the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal database contained information from over 160,000 respondents, of which 83 percent were Pre-82s and 17 percent were SAWs.

According to the INS, 59 percent of the legalization applicants in California are Pre-82s and 41 percent are SAWs.[1] The Survey sample was drawn exclusively from educational programs. Since SAWs are not required to attend classes or demonstrate

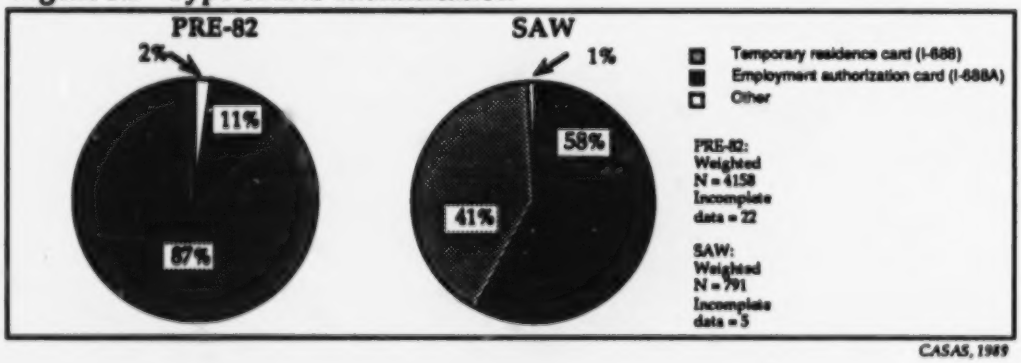
English language proficiency in order to adjust to permanent residence, they have enrolled in these classes at a lower rate than Pre-82s, and related Survey data should be interpreted accordingly.

Eighty-seven percent of the Pre-82s were temporary residents who had received temporary resident (I-688) cards; 11 percent had employment authorization (I-688A) cards, which means that their applications for temporary residence had not yet been adjudicated. A very small percentage (one-half percent) had already adjusted to permanent resident status. One and one-half percent did not bring their INS identification card to the interview or gave other responses. (See Figure 3.1.)

Among the SAWs interviewed, 41 percent were temporary residents with I-688 cards while 58 percent had only an employment authorization (I-688A) card. The remainder gave other responses or did not bring their cards to the interview.

The percentages of Pre-82 respondents in the respective categories of "temporary resident" or "unadjudicated legalization applicant" (with only an employment authorization card) closely correspond to the mix of all Pre-82 applications approved or pending in California in early 1989. However, the surveyed SAWs appear more likely than the "universe" of all California SAWs to be already approved as temporary residents — the approval rate for the latter group was less than 30 percent.[2]

Figure 3.1 - Type of INS Identification



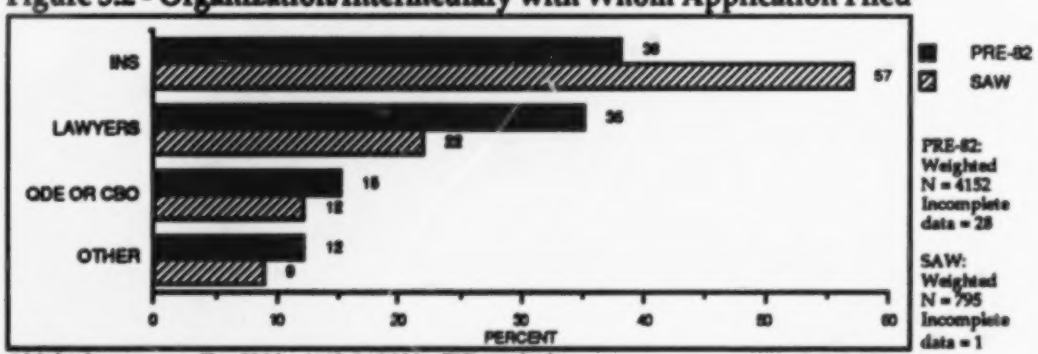
Filing of Applications for Temporary Residence Status

Three questions were asked of Pre-82s and SAWs regarding their applications for temporary residence. These questions addressed how and when the application was filed including filing assistance received from different organizations and when the employment authorization card was received.

Respondents were asked, "Did you file your application for legalization with the INS (Immigration Service) or did an organization help you file?" Thirty-eight percent of the Pre-82s and more than half (57%) of the SAWs reported that they had filed their application with the INS. (See Figure 3.2.)

Approximately one-third (35%) of the Pre-82s responded that "lawyers" had helped them, which is almost as many as reported that they themselves had filed with the INS. Information from discussions with interviewers and analysis of "Other" responses indicate that many respondents were referring to private lawyers and public notaries, as well as to counselors and staff from Qualified Designated Entities (QDEs) and Community-based Organizations (CBOs) whom they understood to be lawyers. Fewer SAWs (22%) reported that they had consulted "lawyers," perhaps because their applications were not as complicated as those for Pre-82s. Approximately one-third of the "Other" responses cited "Notary," "Church," "Friend," or "Self." Fifteen percent of the Pre-82s and 12 percent of the SAWs answered that a QDE or CBO had either filed for them or helped them file.[3]

Figure 3.2 - Organization/Intermediary with Whom Application Filed*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4160, SAW N = 795) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

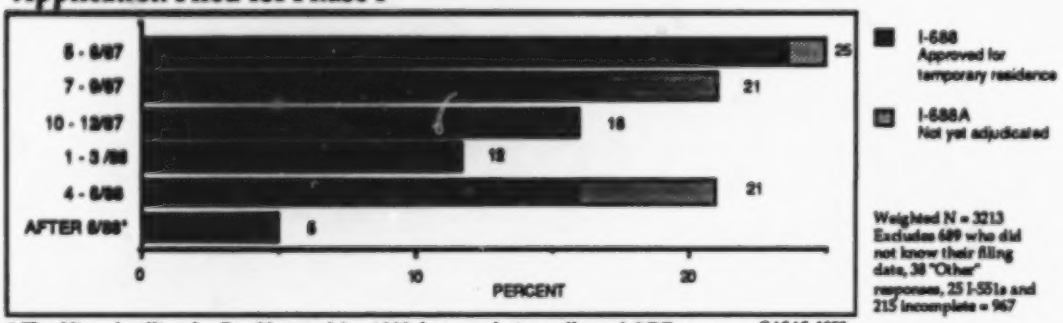
In item 6 in the Survey, interviewers asked, "When was your application filed with the INS to get temporary legal residence status?" Responses to this question are reported separately for Pre-82s and SAWs since the filing periods were different for each group. Respondents' recollections of their filing dates may be somewhat inaccurate; interviewers had been instructed not to rely on the "Issue Date" noted on respondents' INS identification cards because the INS had advised that this date could be inaccurate on replacement or second cards.

The period for filing Pre-82 applications began on May 5, 1987 and ended 12 months later (except as specifically provided for Qualified Designated Entities or by court order). Eighteen percent of the Pre-82s responded that they did not know when they applied. Of those who knew their filing date, at least one-quarter (25%) of the Pre-82s in this Survey filed in the first two months of the program. (See Figure 3.3.) The number of applications steadily decreased over the next nine months (ending in March 1988), and increased in the last five weeks (April 1 through May 4, 1988), accounting for 21 percent of all applications filed during the one-year period.

At least five percent said that their applications were filed with the INS after the May 4, 1988 deadline. These may have been filed by QDEs within 60 days of receipt, as permitted by regulations, or subsequently in accordance with one or more class action lawsuits which extended the filing period in California and elsewhere.

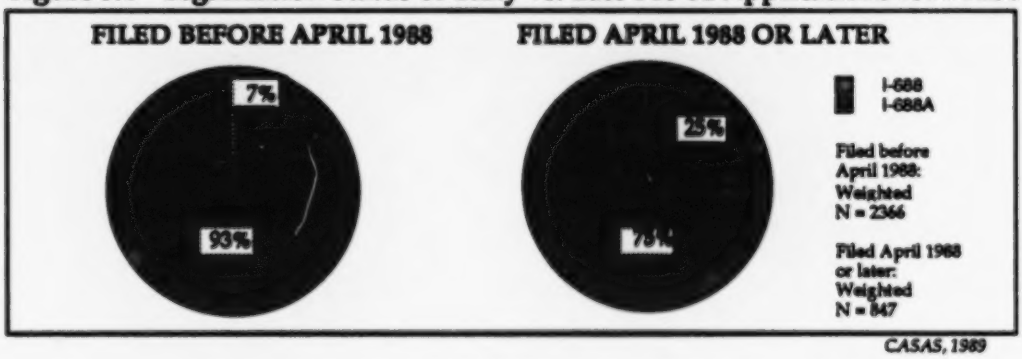
There was an apparent relationship between the date Pre-82 applications were filed and whether they were adjudicated: earlier applications were more often adjudicated than later ones. Of those who filed before April 1988, 93 percent had been

Figure 3.3 - Legalization Status of Pre-82s (I-688 vs. I-688A) by Date Application Filed for Phase I



* The filing deadline for Pre-82s was May 1988, but regulations allowed QDEs to file within 60 days of receipt. Class action suits also extended the filing period.

Figure 3.4 - Legalization Status of Early vs. Late Pre-82 Applications for Phase I



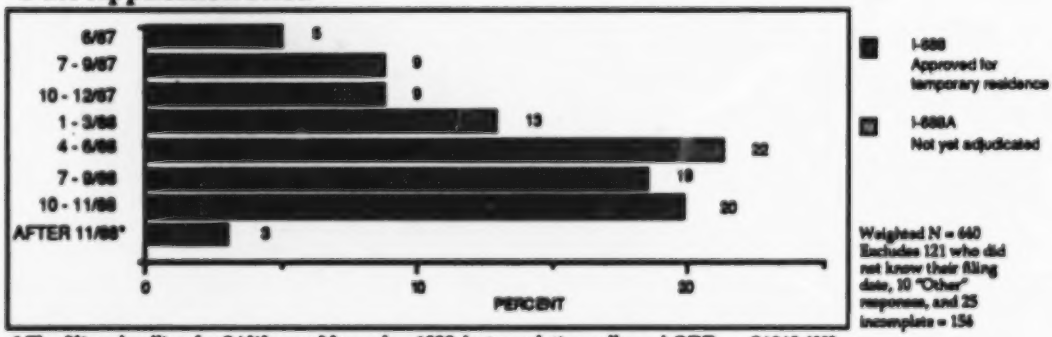
CASAS, 1989

approved for temporary residence, while only 75 percent of those who subsequently filed had been approved for temporary residence. (See Figure 3.4.)

The 18-month filing period for SAW applications began in June 1987 and ended in November 1988. SAW respondents indicated their applications were filed in steadily increasing numbers from June 1987 through June 1988 and that they continued at about the same rate until the end of the filing period. (See Figure 3.5.) Of note, 16 percent stated that they could not remember when they had filed.

The percentage of applications jumped to 22 percent between April and June 1988, perhaps in response to increased publicity about the Pre-82 filing deadline and to misperception among SAWs that they too might be affected by this deadline. Three percent of the SAWs reported that they had filed after November 1988. As with the

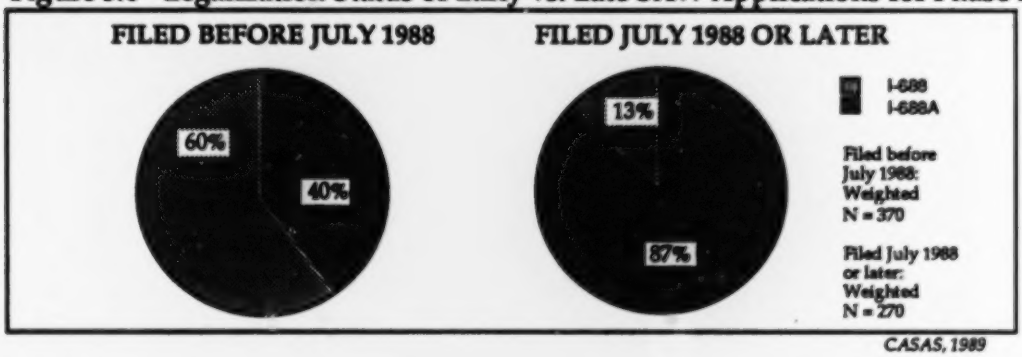
Figure 3.5 - Legalization Status of SAWs (I-688 vs. I-688A) by Date Application Filed



CASAS, 1989

* The filing deadline for SAWs was November 1988, but regulations allowed QDEs to file within 60 days of receipt. Class action suits also extended the filing period.

Figure 3.6 - Legalization Status of Early vs. Late SAW Applications for Phase I



CASAS, 1989

Pre-82s, this might indicate confusion or incorrect recollection, but it might also reflect use of the 60-day filing extension afforded to QDEs.

As with Pre-82s, there was an apparent relationship in this sample between the date SAW applications were filed and whether they had been adjudicated. Of those who filed before July 1988, 60 percent had been approved for temporary residence, while only 13 percent of those who subsequently filed had been approved for temporary residence. (See Figure 3.6.) Since the INS is more likely to have approved earlier applications, this might indicate that SAWs who had elected to enroll in adult education classes tended to file their applications for legalization earlier than other SAWs (including those who did not enroll). This may explain the higher proportion of temporary residents among SAWs in the Survey than among all SAWs.

Pre-82 Applications for Permanent Residence Status

Five questions addressed Pre-82s' transition from temporary to permanent residence, including their awareness of the need to apply for permanent residence, their receipt of INS-mailed applications for permanent residence, the status of their applications, and their filing deadlines. These questions were asked only of Pre-82s since they related uniquely to their adjustment to permanent residence status. SAWs are not required to apply for permanent residence; according to INS proposed rules,[4] their status will be automatically adjusted.

Item 8 addressed Pre-82s' awareness of the need to apply for permanent residence (failure to do so results in loss of legal residence status and consequent risk of

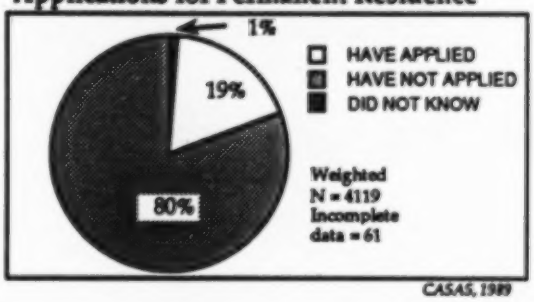
deportation). Virtually all (95%) stated that they were aware of the need to apply. (Those who were not aware of this need were given a bilingual brochure containing essential information about the legalization program.)

Thirty-nine percent of respondents indicated they had received their application for permanent legal residence in the mail. Three percent reported that they had obtained one on their own. INS practice in the Western Region in the beginning of the legalization program was to mail Phase II applications to eligible Pre-82 temporary residents 60 days before the initial 18-month temporary residence period was completed. Newly legalized persons could then begin to submit applications for permanent residence. Since May 1989, however, the INS has accepted Phase II applications at any time, regardless of an applicant's initial filing date for temporary residence. As a result, the 18-month waiting period to submit an application for permanent residence is no longer required.

Based on information from item 6, in which respondents reported the date they filed their applications for temporary residence, the starting dates for filing applications for permanent residence were calculated. Those who filed for temporary residence between May and October 1987 (over 39% of the Pre-82s in the study) should have received their applications in the mail by the time of the interviews. This percentage is almost identical to the percentage responding that they had already received their applications in the mail.

On further questioning (item 10), most (80%) indicated they had not yet applied for permanent legal residence status. Nineteen percent had already applied. (See Figure 3.7.)

Figure 3.7 - Filing Status of Pre-82 Applications for Permanent Residence



CASAS, 1989

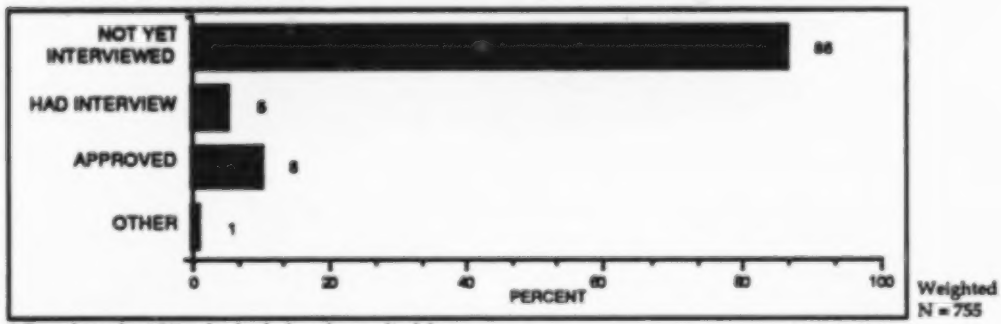
Respondents who applied for temporary status between May and August 1987 and who had been adjusted to temporary status were eligible to file for permanent residence at the time of the Survey, according to INS regulations. Depending on the Survey interview date of the majority of respondents (March to May 1989), others who applied between September and November 1987 could also have been eligible to apply. According to original filing date information from item 6, between 30 and 45 percent of the Pre-82s could

have been eligible to file for permanent residence (Phase II) at the time the Survey was being administered. As reported above, Survey results indicate that 19 percent of all Pre-82s in the sample had applied for Phase II. As of December 1989, the INS reported that 65 percent had applied for permanent status.[5]

Item 11 asked the following questions of respondents who had already applied for permanent residence: "What is the status of your application? Have you had an interview? Are you waiting to receive your new permanent residence card, or have you received a letter from the INS either requesting more information or denying your application?"

Of those who had applied for permanent residence, most (86%) had not been interviewed. (See Figure 3.8.) Approximately five percent reported that they had been interviewed, and an additional eight percent reported that their application had been approved. None said that their application had been denied. "Other" responses included "waiting to fill out forms" and "waiting to receive a certificate."

Figure 3.8 - Status of Pre-82s Who Had Filed Applications for Permanent Residence*



* Based on the 18% who had already applied for permanent residence.

CASAS, 1989

In the last item in this section, respondents were asked, "When is the last month and year that you can apply for permanent residence?" Apart from its possible use in planning the delivery of adult education services, this question was asked in order to determine the extent of respondents' awareness of their application deadlines, which were (until this was modified by INS final rules published on July 12, 1989), 30 months after their effective dates of filing for temporary residence.

There was general lack of awareness of correct filing deadlines for permanent residence status: 23 percent knew their correct deadline, and 17 percent stated that they

Table 3.1

PRE-82 KNOWLEDGE OF PHASE II APPLICATION DEADLINE
(in weighted percent)

Stated correct or early deadline:		36
Knew correct deadline	23	
Stated early deadline	13	
Stated late deadline or did not know deadline:		43
Stated late deadline	26	
Did not know deadline	17	
Other responses:		21
Did not know Phase I filing date	18	
Other	3	
Total	100	100

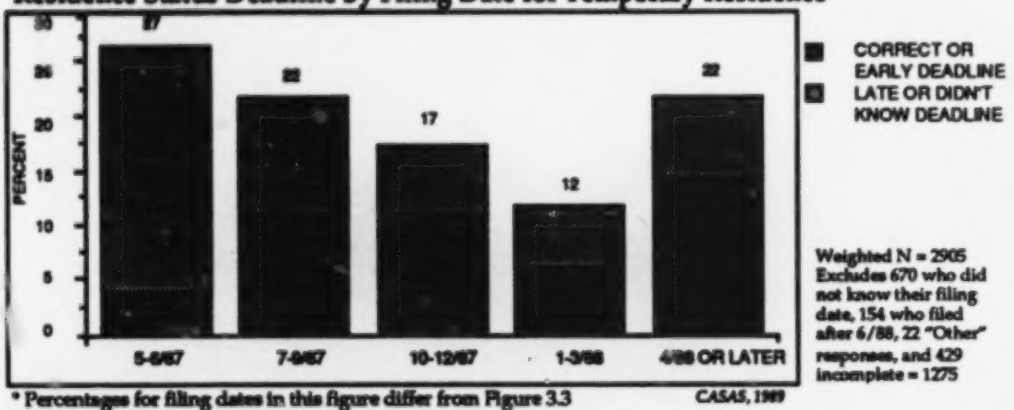
N = 3750 Incomplete data = 430

CASAS, 1989

did not. (See Table 3.1.) Another 13 percent gave an earlier deadline, approximately 26 percent gave dates that were past their deadlines, and 18 percent did not know their filing date for Phase I so the accuracy of their awareness of their deadlines could not be calculated. In all, between 43 and 64 percent indicated that they did not know their deadline, even though 95 percent asserted (in response to an earlier item) that they knew they must apply for permanent status.

Respondents' awareness of their Phase II deadline (subsequently modified by the INS final regulation) also varied according to the date they filed for temporary residence. (See Figure 3.9.) Of the 27 percent who applied for temporary residence in May and June 1987, most cited a late deadline or did not know their deadline. This lack of knowledge was proportionately higher than that of persons who filed after June 1987. In accordance with the INS final regulation, deadlines for Phase II are based upon the approval date of the initial application. Consequently, most of those who filed for Phase I in May or June 1987 (and were least well-informed about their deadline) must apply for Phase II no later than the first months of 1990. This underscores the critically important role of outreach to ensure that applicants who are unaware of their deadline are informed in a timely and effective manner in order to complete Phase II of the legalization process.

Figure 3.9 - Pre-82s' Knowledge of Application for Permanent Residence Status Deadline by Filing Date for Temporary Residence*



* Percentages for filing dates in this figure differ from Figure 3.3 due to the difference in the number of respondents who provided information related to the application deadline.

Citizenship and Legal Status of Family Members

Item 28 addressed respondents' interest in applying for citizenship. The question was phrased as follows: "Permanent residents may apply for citizenship after five years. Do you intend to apply for citizenship?" Seventy-eight percent of the Pre-82s and 81 percent of the SAWs said that they did intend to apply for citizenship; only seven percent of the Pre-82s and six percent of the SAWs said they would not apply for citizenship. (See Figure 3.10.)

A series of items (36 through 38) asked about the immigration status of family members in respondents' households to learn more about their family composition and to provide information relevant to their potential use of government programs.

Figure 3.10 - Intention to Apply for Citizenship

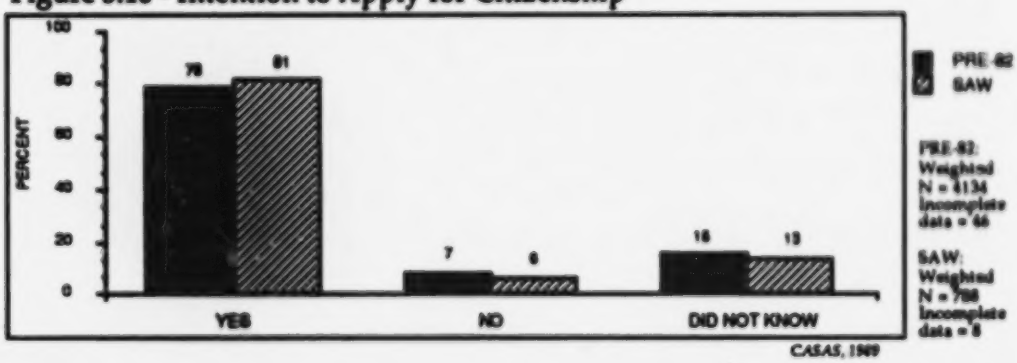
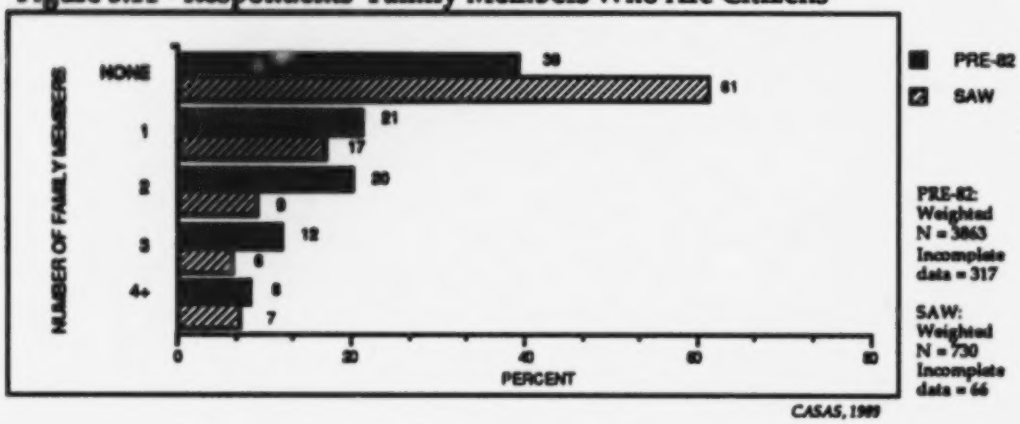


Figure 3.11 - Respondents' Family Members Who Are Citizens



Sixty-one percent of the Pre-82s and 39 percent of the SAWs reported having one or more family members who were citizens. (See Figure 3.11.) About three-fourths of the Pre-82s and approximately two-thirds of the SAWs reported one or more family members (not including the respondent) who were temporary residents, and almost 80 percent of all respondents indicated that none of their family members were permanent residents. (See Figures 3.12 and 3.13 in Appendix E.)

Chapter Summary: Legalization

Eighty-four percent of the Survey respondents were Pre-82s and 16 percent were SAWs. This accurately reflects the mix of Pre-82s and SAWs that had used educational services through June 1989 in SLIAG-funded educational programs throughout California. The Survey sample, which was drawn exclusively from educational programs, contains proportionately fewer SAWs than the universe of all legalization applicants in California (41% of all applicants were SAWs) since SAWs are not required to demonstrate English language proficiency.

Most of the surveyed Pre-82s were temporary residents (87%), and a large number of the SAWs (58%) had employment authorization cards (I-688A) which indicates that

they did not have temporary status. This is consistent with the significant proportion of SAW applications not yet adjudicated by the INS.

Many of the Pre-82s and over half of the SAWs reported filing their applications for temporary residence directly with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Of those Pre-82s who reported seeking assistance with this first step, over a third stated that "lawyers" had helped them. It is possible that some of these "lawyers" really were notaries or QDE or CBO staff, perceived as lawyers by the applicants. Nearly equal numbers of Pre-82s and SAWs (15% and 12% respectively) had received help from a CBO or QDE.

Survey responses indicate a surge of Pre-82 applications early in the program, a decrease, and then a group of "last minute" applications in the last five weeks. SAW applications, on the other hand, were filed more slowly in the early months of the program, and were received in greater numbers from about June 1988 until the November 1988 deadline. Significant numbers of both groups did not know when they had filed — at least 18 percent of the Pre-82s and 16 percent of the SAWs.

Calculations based on original filing dates indicate that about 39 percent of the Pre-82s should have received their Phase II (permanent resident) applications in the mail by the time the Survey was administered; this was very close to the percentage which stated they had. Most Pre-82s (80%) who had received them in the mail or obtained them on their own, however, had not yet applied.

Approximately 80 percent of both groups indicated that they intended to apply for citizenship after attaining permanent residence status and satisfying the five-year requirement. Sixty-one percent of the Pre-82s and 39 percent of the SAWs reported having one or more family members who were citizens.

Perhaps the most significant information to emerge from this portion of the Survey was the extent to which confusion exists among Pre-82s about their filing deadlines for Phase II. Persons in this group must take specific, timely additional steps to make the transition from temporary to permanent residence, and 95 percent stated that they were aware of that fact. Yet the Survey reveals that between 43 and 64 percent of the respondents did not know their correct filing deadlines and suggests that they were confused about the timelines in the Phase II application process. Further, those who must apply for permanent resident status by early 1990 were less well-informed about their deadlines. To the extent that large numbers of Pre-82s could miss these

deadlines or not take necessary actions because of lack of knowledge and misunderstanding, the legalization program will have missed an important opportunity to bring them into the mainstream of life in this country. Therefore, effective outreach is critically important to ensure the success of the legalization program.

Endnotes

1. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Legalization Applicants (I-687 and I-700) by State of Residence, Country of Citizenship, and Type of Application: LAPS data generated July 20, 1989* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1989).

2. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Provisional Legalization Applications by Type of Application, State and Final Decision, LAPS Data Through May 9, 1989* (Washington, D.C.: Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1989).

3. During Phase I of the legalization process, Governor Deukmejian signed into law a state-funded program (SB 1583, Torres) to expand the ability of QDEs and CBOs to provide legalization services. The program served over 41,000 applicants. California Health and Welfare Agency, "Implementation Report for SB 1583." (Sacramento: California Health and Welfare Agency, August, 1989).

4. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Proposed Rules," *Federal Register*, (Notices Section) August 3, 1989, 2944.

5. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Western Regional Office, "Western Region INS: Phase II Application Filings, December 1, 1989." Laguna Niguel, California: Western Regional Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, December 1989. Photocopied.

Chapter 4 — Education and English Language Proficiency

Introduction

A variety of Survey questions addressed English language proficiency, educational goals, and use of educational programs at the time of the Survey. As part of their requirement for applying for permanent legal residence status, Pre-82s must demonstrate minimal proficiency in the English language and a basic understanding of U.S. history/government, or must enroll in approved courses. SAWs, however, do not have an educational requirement but they may enroll in SLIAG-funded courses. As of March 1989, over 600,000 newly legalized persons (NLPs) had enrolled in California's SLIAG-funded educational programs. All respondents were enrolled in educational programs at the time of the interviews. This Survey did not include newly legalized persons who, because of their relatively high English language proficiency, did not seek to enroll in SLIAG-funded courses.

Method of Collecting Data About English Language Proficiency

English language proficiency data are based on the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal which assesses a person's listening and reading comprehension in the context of adult functional life skills, including civics and citizenship. The appraisal consists of a 12-item listening test and a 25-item reading test which were developed for use in California's SLIAG-funded English as a Second Language (ESL) programs. The tests contain multiple-choice items from the CASAS Item Bank of over 5,000 standardized test items. Agencies that participated in the Survey were asked to administer the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal to all Survey respondents who had enrolled before October 1988 when the test became available; thus, some students were assessed after enrollment. For a more detailed description of the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal,

including descriptions of functional levels of English language proficiency and CASAS scale score ranges, see Appendix C.

As of the Spring of 1989, a number of SLIAG-funded educational programs had not fully implemented the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal or sent in completed answer sheets because, as with any new program, it takes time to become fully operational at the local agency level. English language proficiency data were available for 65 percent of the Pre-82s (2,664 respondents) and 63 percent of the SAWs (501 respondents). The subsample of Survey respondents with English language proficiency data, however, is representative of the statewide SLIAG-funded provider enrollment with respect to geographical area and type of provider. (See Appendix D, Tables D.4 and D.5.)

Level of English Language Proficiency

A score of 215 on the CASAS scale constitutes a generally accepted minimal functional literacy benchmark, roughly equivalent to a fifth or sixth grade education. It is currently used in a number of programs (Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], Greater Avenues for Independence [GAIN], and others) as one measure of minimal literacy needed to succeed in job training programs.[1] Eighty-one percent of the Pre-82s and 83 percent of the SAWs scored below the minimal functional level of English language proficiency (CASAS 215) on both listening and reading tests based on statewide Pre-Enrollment Appraisal test data from over 163,000 NLPs tested during the 1988-89 school year (October 1988 through June 1989) in California's SLIAG-funded education programs. (See Appendix E, Tables 4.3 and 4.4.) In the Survey sample, 80 percent of the Pre-82s and 73 percent of the SAWs scored below 215. (See the lightly shaded area in Table 4.1 and Appendix E, Table 4.5.) Only seven percent in each group scored at or above 215 in both reading and listening.

The similarity of Pre-82 scores in the two samples (81% in the larger sample and 80% in the Survey sample scored below 215) confirms that Survey results can be generalized to the statewide Pre-82 population in educational programs. The difference between SAW scores in the two samples (83% below 215 in the larger sample and 73% in the Survey sample), however, indicates Survey results for SAWs can be generalized to a lesser extent to the statewide SAW population in educational programs. It is likely that the Survey sample somewhat overselected SAWs with higher levels of English language proficiency because those who scored 215 or more had better attendance and were more likely to be in class and available to be interviewed.

Table 4.1

PRE-82 COMBINED LISTENING AND READING SCORES (SURVEY DATA)

Reading Score	Listening Score: Less than 200	200 - 214	215 Plus	Row N / Row %
Less than 200	1466 85.2% 85.2% 55.0%	230 13.4% 35.9% 8.6%	25 1.4% 8.2% 0.9%	1721 100% 64.6%
200 - 214	176 32.9% 10.2% 6.6%	266 49.9% 41.5% 10.0%	91 17.1% 30.2% 3.4%	532 100% 20.0%
215 Plus	80 19.5% 4.6% 3.0%	145 35.2% 22.6% 5.4%	186 45.3% 61.8% 7.0%	411 100% 15.4%
Column N / Column %	1722 64.6%	640 24.1%	302 11.3%	2664 100.0%

How to Read Each Cell:

Number (N)
Row %
Column %
Total %

Scored below 215 (80.2%) Scored 215 or above (7.0%)

CASAS, 1989

(When a student was absent twice, the interviewer was instructed to select another student from a randomly selected "alternate list." See Tables 4.6 and 4.7 in Appendix E and also Appendix D.)

An analysis of Pre-82 scores below 200 also confirms that these results can be generalized to the statewide Pre-82 population in educational programs. The difference between Pre-82 scores below 200 (55% in the Survey sample and 61% in the larger sample) is not large enough to constitute a practical difference in language proficiency between the two groups. There is a greater difference between SAW scores below 200 (43% in the Survey sample and 61% in the larger sample), which again confirms that Survey results for SAWs can be generalized to a lesser extent to the statewide SAW population enrolled in educational programs. For a comparison with combined listening and reading scores from the larger SLIAG sample of NLPs, see Figures 4.15 and 4.16 in Appendix E.

The estimated mean score on the Listening Test was 178 for Pre-82s and 183 for SAWs. Only 11 percent of the Pre-82s and 15 percent of the SAWs scored at or above

Figure 4.1 - Listening Test Scores (Survey Data)

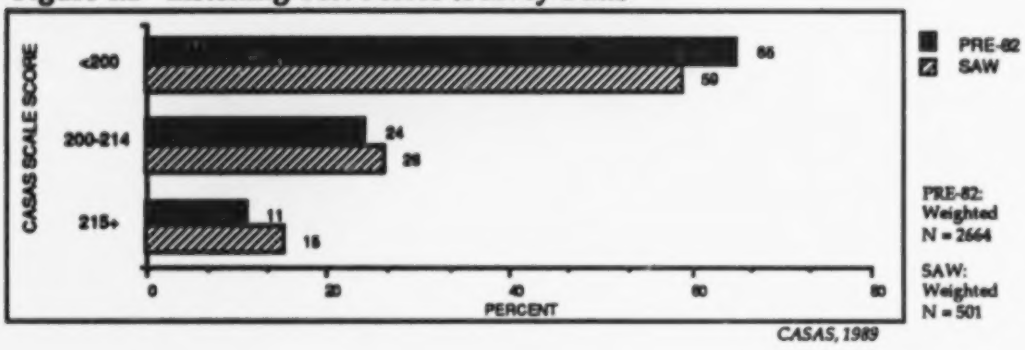
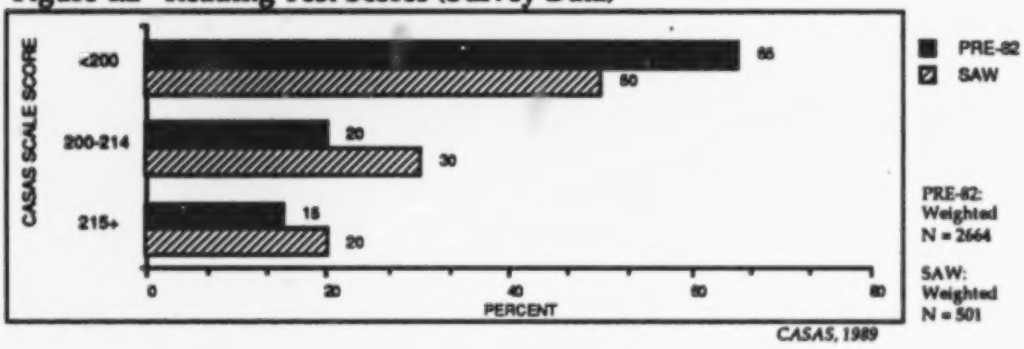


Figure 4.2 - Reading Test Scores (Survey Data)



215. (See Figure 4.1.) The mean score on the Reading Test was 186 for Pre-82s and 188 for SAWs. Only 15 percent of the Pre-82s and one-fifth of the SAWs scored at or above 215.[2] (See Figure 4.2.)

These results indicate that most newly legalized persons enrolled in educational programs were below a minimal level of English language proficiency and would benefit from extended educational services to improve their ability to successfully function in the community, in job training programs, and in the workplace. Their scores suggest that they could not follow simple oral directions, read basic warning and safety signs, or fill out a simple job application form. (See Appendix C.) These skills are critical to their long-term employability.

English Language Proficiency By Type of Provider

ESL classes for legalization were offered by three types of providers: adult schools, community colleges, and community-based organizations (CBOs) or Qualified Designated Entities (QDEs). Respondents in community colleges were more likely to score over CASAS 215 than were respondents in private non-profit agencies (CBOs/QDEs) and adult education programs. (See Figures 4.3 and 4.4.) (Distributions of test scores for Pre-82s and SAWs for each type of agency appear in Appendix E, Figures 4.17 - 4.19.)

Figure 4.3 - Listening Scores and Type of Provider: Pre-82 and SAW Combined

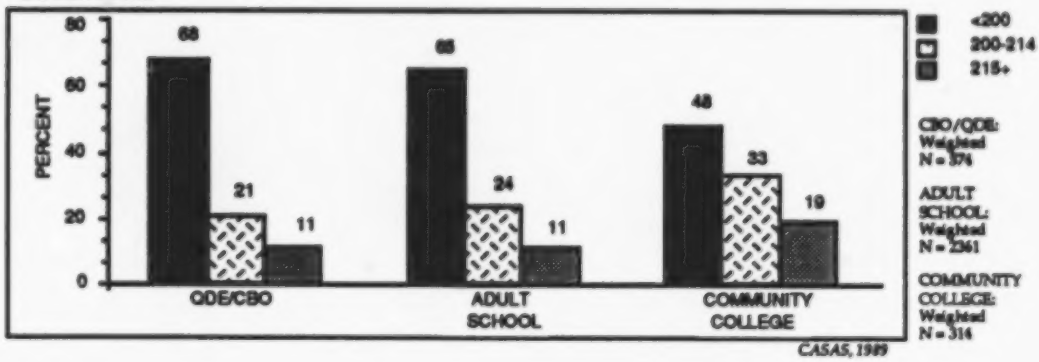
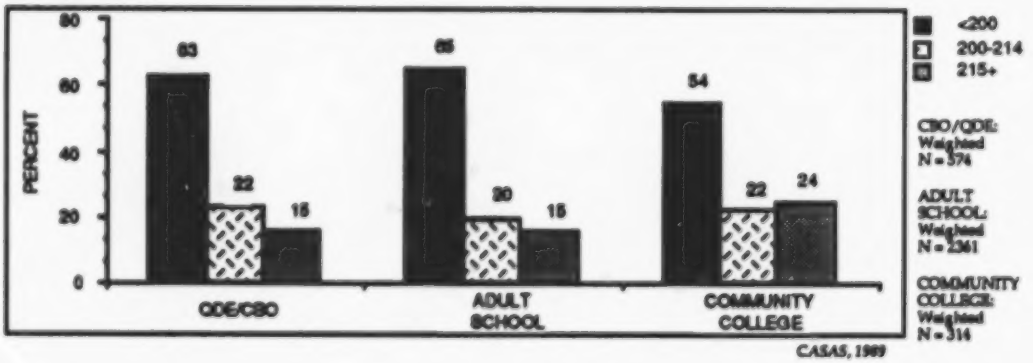


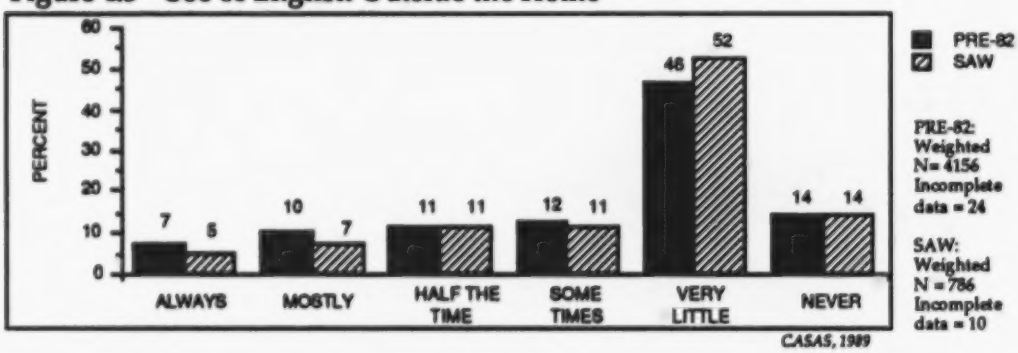
Figure 4.4 - Reading Scores and Type of Provider: Pre-82 and SAW Combined



Use of English Outside the Home

The extent to which respondents used English outside their homes was addressed in item 13: "How much do you communicate in English when you are at work or outside the home?" The responses were fairly similar for Pre-82s and SAWs. (See Figure 4.5.) Over half of the Pre-82s and almost two-thirds of the SAWs reported that they spoke very little or no English outside the home. The majority of the respondents had scored below CASAS 200 in listening on the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal, placing them at the beginning to low-intermediate levels of English language proficiency. Among Pre-82s, those with higher English language proficiency scores reported greater use of English outside the home. (See Figures 4.20 and 4.21 in Appendix E.)

Figure 4.5 - Use of English Outside the Home



Sources of Information about the Education Requirement

Although Pre-82s were the primary target for outreach and information about educational requirements for permanent residency status, it was also important for SAWs to be aware that they did *not* have to satisfy this requirement. In items 26 and 27, respondents were asked how they first found out about the educational requirement in the legalization process. (Interviewers were instructed not to probe so that responses would be spontaneous.)

Native language television and radio were the major sources of information about the educational requirement. (See Table 4.2.) For many respondents, this information was conveyed in a number of different ways which is evident in the number of multiple responses to this item. Friends, neighbors, and relatives were also cited as

Table 4.2

MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION REQUIREMENT*
(In weighted percent)

Source of Information	Pre-82	SAW
Newspaper (in English)	4	4
Newspaper (in native language)	15	8
Radio (in English)	7	2
Radio (in native language)	27	30
Television (in English)	14	5
Television (in native language)	51	36
Letter, notice, or leaflet	6	4
Meeting or "word of mouth"	7	11
Church	6	4
Other community group	4	3
School	9	12
Employer	3	8
Union	1	1
Work Associate	5	6
Relative	12	14
Friend / Neighbor	23	32
INS	11	6
Other	4	4

* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 8599, SAW N = 1411) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

Pre-82: N = 4156 Incomplete data = 24
SAW: N = 790 Incomplete data = 6

CASAS, 1989

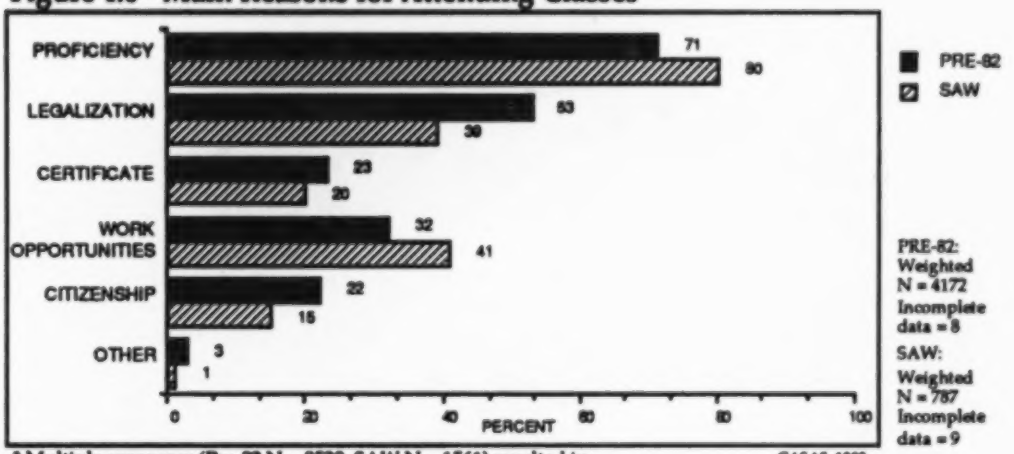
important sources of information by both groups: nearly 23 percent of the Pre-82s and nearly 32 percent of the SAWs cited friends or neighbors, and 12 percent and 14 percent, respectively, mentioned relatives. Further analysis of the data showed that about six percent of the SAWs indicated that a relative was their *only* source of information. Another source frequently mentioned was meeting or "word-of-mouth" (7% by Pre-82s and 11% by SAWs).

Eleven percent of the Survey respondents cited the INS as a source of information, and about half of those mentioned the INS exclusively. "School" was mentioned by nine percent of the Pre-82s and 12 percent of the SAWs. "Employer" was mentioned more often by SAWs than by Pre-82s.

Reasons for Attending Classes

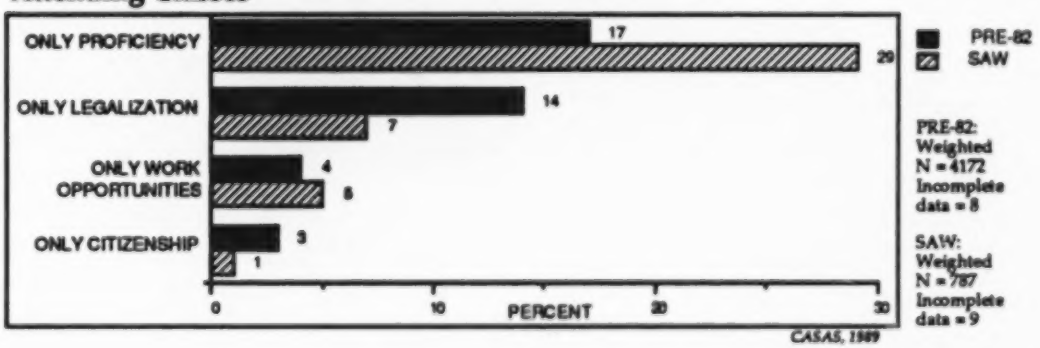
The majority of both groups (71% of the Pre-82s and 80% of the SAWs) stated that their main reason for attending classes was to increase their English language proficiency. Only 17 percent of the Pre-82s and 28 percent of the SAWs, however, stated that as their only reason for enrollment. They usually gave this reason in combination with other reasons. Pre-82s' next most frequently reported reason for enrollment was to become legalized (53%) or to obtain a Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit (23%). (See Figures 4.6 and 4.7.) Again, these were reported in combination with other reasons.

Figure 4.6 - Main Reasons for Attending Classes*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 8529, SAW N = 1561) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

Figure 4.7 - Respondents Who Gave Only One Reason for Attending Classes



"To increase work opportunities" was cited by 32 percent of the Pre-82s and 41 percent of the SAWs as one of the reasons for taking an English course. In each group, approximately five percent gave this as their sole reason for studying English. About one-fifth stated that they were in class to obtain citizenship, but less than five percent gave this as the sole reason for attending class.

Although SAWs are not required to take classes or to demonstrate English language proficiency for legalization, 39 percent stated that they were attending in order to obtain permanent legal residence status and 20 percent said they wanted a certificate. Many schools report they have a difficult time denying certificates to SAWs because they want some evidence of participation. Therefore, although SAWs generally gave more than one reason for attending classes, these findings suggest that some may have enrolled because they were unaware that they are exempt from the educational requirement for legalization.

In order to get additional information concerning respondents' reasons for attending a class, interviewers explained in item 24,

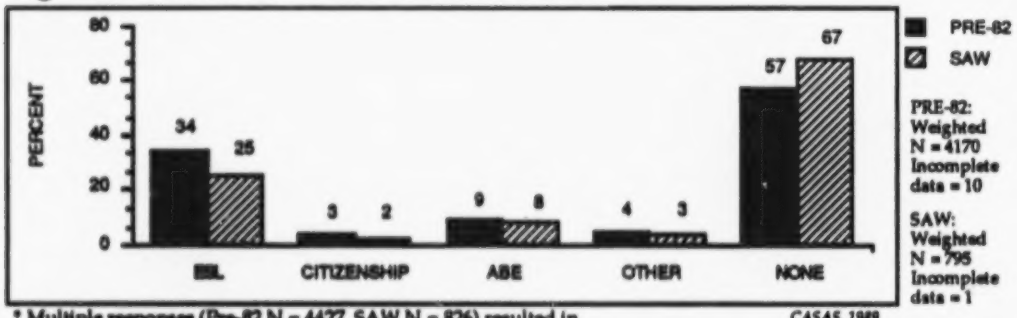
> It is not necessary to take an INS test to become a permanent resident. For example, people who have attended at least 40 hours of class in English, history or government do not have to take a test for permanent residence. Also people who qualified because they worked in agriculture do not have to take a test or go to school. Would you stay in this class if you did not need to to be in it to meet the INS requirements?

Ninety-five percent of the Pre-82s and 97 percent of the SAWs answered that they would take all or part of the class even if it were not required. Although these responses may have been biased in cases of a teacher-student relationship between the interviewers and the interviewees, the response indicates that this population views education as an important road to successful adjustment.

Types of Classes Taken

In response to item 14, most respondents indicated they had not taken any classes in the United States before. (See Figure 4.8.) Fifty-seven percent of the Pre-82s and 67 percent of the SAWs indicated that they were first-time users of educational services in the United States. This information is consistent with the increase in enrollments reported by many schools offering legalization classes.

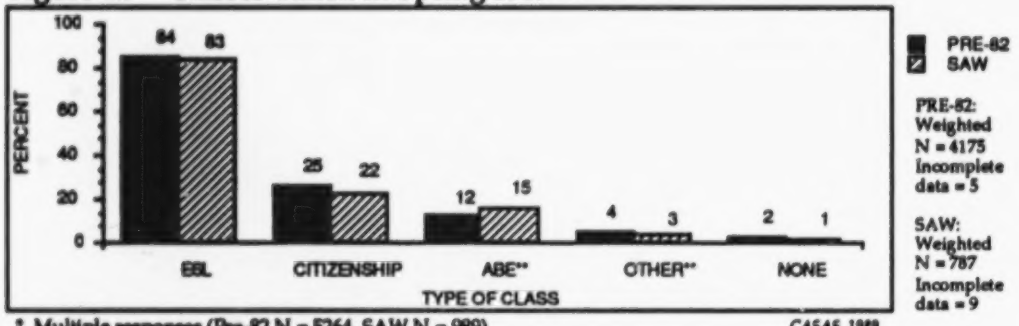
Figure 4.8 - Previous Classes Taken in United States*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4427, SAW N = 826) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.9 - Classes Taken in Spring 1989*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 5264, SAW N = 989) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

** These classes were not SLIAG-funded.

CASAS, 1989

Approximately one-third of the Pre-82s and one-fourth of the SAWs reported that they had taken "ESL" or "ESL with Citizenship" classes before. ("ESL with Citizenship" was included in this category since legalization classes for Pre-82s must address U.S. history and government to prepare students for Phase II, permanent legal residence.) Those who had taken ESL classes before had a higher level of English language proficiency than those who had never taken classes. (See Tables 4.8 and 4.9 in Appendix E.)

Less than five percent had taken U.S. history, government, or citizenship classes before, and less than ten percent had taken Basic Skills/Basic Education (ABE) classes. Even fewer reported taking other classes including high school classes, job training, and preparation to take the General Educational Development (GED) test for high school completion.

In a related item (18), interviewers asked, "What type of classes are you enrolled in now?" The enrollment distributions, which include multiple responses, were similar for Pre-82s and SAWs. (See Figure 4.9.) Nearly all students (about 84%) were enrolled in an ESL course at the time of the interview. Others were enrolled in a variety of combinations of Citizenship (Civics), Adult Basic Education (ABE), and other types of adult education classes. Additional detail appears in Figure 4.22 in Appendix E.[3]

Duration and Intensity of Enrollment

The pattern of enrollment in legalization classes is similar for Pre-82s and SAWs. (See Figure 4.10.) Almost one-third of the applicants reported enrolling in September 1988 or earlier. Fewer enrolled in October, November, and December 1988. Enrollments increased again in January 1989. This is a typical pattern of enrollment for adult education classes.

Respondents were asked four questions about their length of time in school and attendance patterns. These items were designed to determine the total amount of time in school within the several different schedules available, including open entry/open exit and fixed semesters. The number of weeks reported should not necessarily be interpreted as continuous weeks of attendance: in most cases, school holidays, breaks, and some other types of absences occurred. Additionally, Survey findings are limited to students who were enrolled when the Survey was conducted. They do not reflect former or subsequent students who may have had different patterns of attendance.

Figure 4.10 - Date of Enrollment

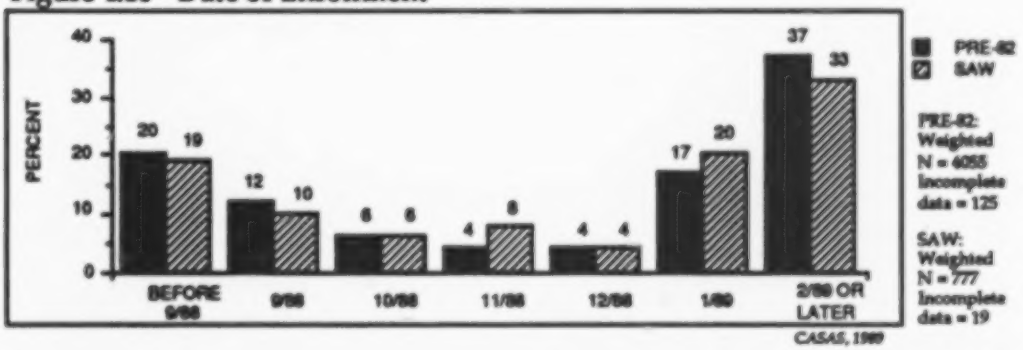
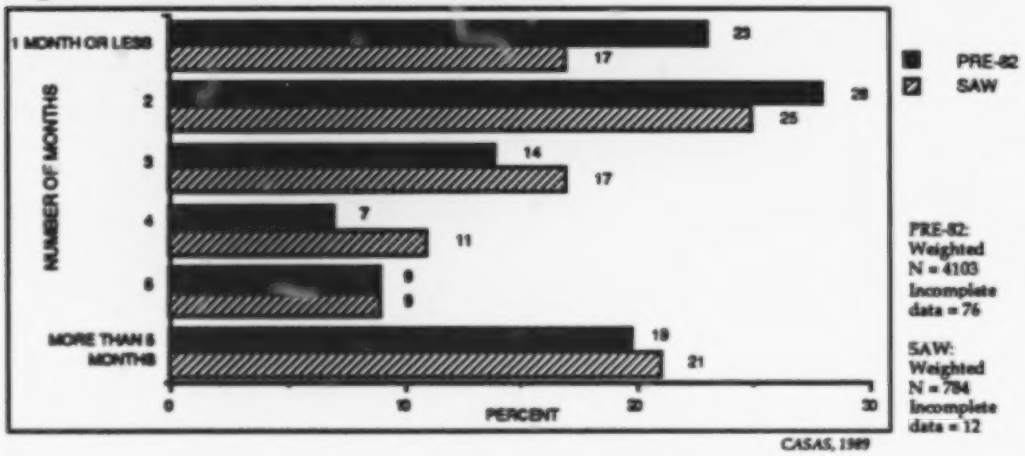


Figure 4.11 - Months of School in Past Year

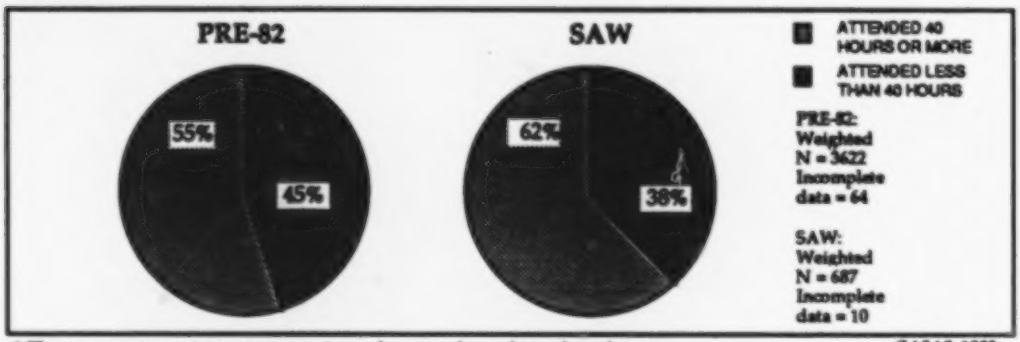


Length of time in courses was similar for Pre-82s and SAWs. About one-half (51%) of the Pre-82s and 42 percent of the SAWs reported studying for one or two months. (See Figure 4.11 and Appendix E, Table 4.10.) Fewer reported three, four, or five months in school. About one-fifth of the Survey sample had been enrolled five months or more. Many students can complete the minimum 40 hours of instruction required for a Certificate of Satisfactory Pursuit in two to three months, and the decrease in attendance after two months may reflect this fact.

A comparison of the main reasons given for attending and the number of months attended shows Pre-82 respondents who gave reasons for attending which related to the legalization requirement (legalization, certificate and citizenship) had minimum attendance, whereas those who expressed reasons such as increasing language proficiency and creating work opportunities more often stayed longer in programs. (See Tables 4.11 and 4.12 in Appendix E.)

Approximately 40 percent of the Survey sample answered that they did *not* attend regularly (41% of the Pre-82s and 39% of the SAWs). Although the Spanish word "regularmente" (used in the Survey item) does not have the same connotation as the English word "regularly," it is nonetheless of interest that such a large percentage would indicate that their attendance was irregular. These data are borne out by the experience of Survey interviewers who often found that respondents were not in class when they conducted interviews. These findings are consistent with similar studies which report irregular attendance in adult education classes and confirm that students' work and family matters can present obstacles to attendance.[4]

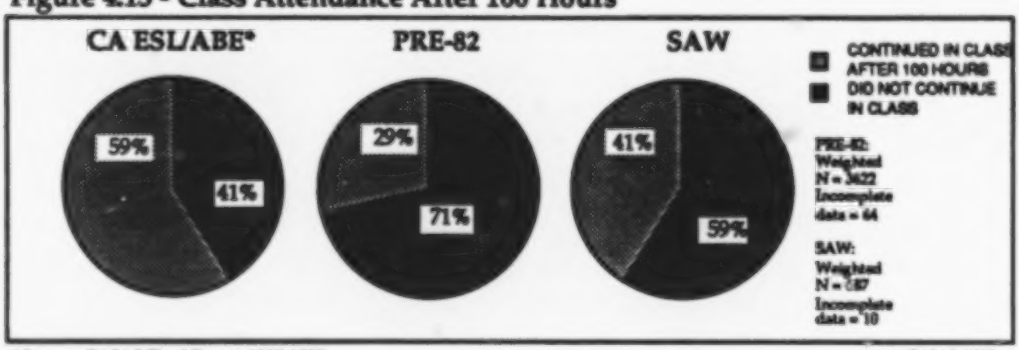
Figure 4.12 - Attendance of 40 Hours or More, or Less than 40 Hours*



* These percentages incorporate an irregular attendance factor based on responses to item 16 for 41 percent of the Pre-82s and 39 percent of the SAWs.

CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.13 - Class Attendance After 100 Hours



* Source: CASAS Final Report 1988-1989

CASAS, 1989

Total hours of attendance were calculated through a cross-tabulation of reported hours per week and number of weeks respondents reported being in class. For the purposes of this study, irregular attendance is defined as being in class two-thirds of the time or less. Therefore, after correcting for irregular attendance, over half of the Pre-82s and SAWs (55% and 62% respectively) are estimated to have attended more than 40 hours of class by the time of the interviews. (See Figure 4.12 and Appendix E for additional explanation.)

Statewide data on adult students' attendance indicate that during the 1988-89 school year, 59 percent who were enrolled in October were still attending after 100 hours of instruction.[5] The legalization population in the Survey sample had a higher attrition rate: only 29 percent of the Pre-82s and 41 percent of the SAWs were still in class after 100 hours of instruction. (See Figure 4.13.) Variables related to whether individuals continued their enrollment could be the subject of future analysis.

It appears that the majority of surveyed legalization applicants participated in intensive study of the English language for short periods of time, a finding supported by other studies that addressed attendance patterns of the adult ESL population.[6] In response to item 19, 40 percent of the Pre-82s and 45 percent of the SAWs reported attending class four days a week and, in response to item 20, a large number (28% of the Pre-82s and 33% of the SAWs) said they were in class 12 to 14 hours a week, usually about three hours per day. (See Figures 4.23 and 4.24 in Appendix E.)

Receipt of Certificates and Future Utilization of Educational Services

In item 23, respondents were asked whether they had received from their school a certificate or letter to give to the INS indicating completion of 40 hours of instruction. Although over half of the Pre-82s in the Survey sample may have been eligible for certificates, only about one-fifth reported that they had received one. (See Figure 4.25 in Appendix E.) Accounting for irregular attendance, of the Pre-82s who had completed 40 hours or more, only about 40 percent had received certificates. It may be that fewer people received certificates than were eligible because educational agencies sometimes had difficulty distributing these forms in a timely manner. This delay in issuing certificates may have had an effect on enrollments at the time of the Survey: some respondents may have stayed longer in class in order to collect their certificates. This could be examined in future studies of this population.

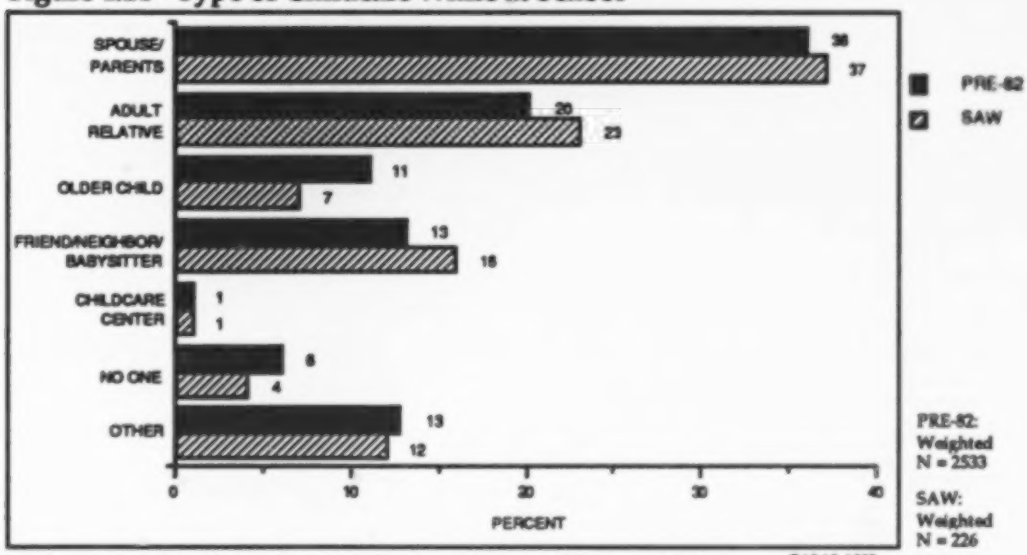
Respondents' intent to make future use of educational services was assessed by asking, "Do you think you will attend one or more additional classes after this class is completed?" Virtually all (95%) of the total Survey population said that they would or would probably take more classes, even though many were enrolled for reasons related to legalization and were not required to pursue further study.

In general, survey data indicate respondents' strong expression of desire to continue participating in educational programs, participation of SAWs even though they do not have the legal requirement to demonstrate English language proficiency, and a pattern of enrollment in intensive classes for short periods of time. However, these reports may be discounted to some extent because interviewees might have tended to give responses which would please their interviewers. Also, enrollment data from the fall of 1989 indicate a decrease in the numbers of NLPs enrolled in classes in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Childcare

Item 96 asked how respondents managed childcare when they were at school. Sixty-seven percent of both groups arranged for childcare within the family through a spouse, a parent, an adult relative, or an older child. (See Figure 4.14.) Friends, neighbors, and babysitters were also commonly called upon, while childcare centers were almost never used. Many respondents who gave "Other" responses said that they took their children with them to school. As reported in Chapter 2, over half of the Pre-82s (58%) and 68 percent of the SAWs who had children had at least one child under six years old. It should be noted that respondents might have had different childcare needs and arrangements for other times of the day.

Figure 4.14 - Type of Childcare While at School*



* Only responses from those who reported having at least one child were included.

Chapter Summary: Education and English Language Proficiency

This chapter addresses the English language proficiency and education of Pre-82s and SAWs in four major areas: level of English language proficiency; reasons for participation in educational programs; duration and intensity of study; and interest in future education.

Pre-Enrollment Appraisal scores for the Survey sample demonstrated that most newly legalized persons enrolled in English as a Second Languge (ESL) classes have minimal English language proficiency: 80 percent of the Pre-82 and 73 percent of the SAW Survey respondents scored below the minimal functional level for participating in regular education and job training programs (below CASAS 215 which is roughly equivalent to a fifth or sixth grade reading level in the United States).

The English language proficiency level of Pre-82s in the Survey sample was similar to the statewide Pre-82 population enrolled in SLIAG-funded educational programs, but scores for SAWs were higher in the Survey sample than in the larger enrolled population. This may be due in part to the overrepresentation of higher scoring SAWs with low rates of absenteeism in the Survey sample. Consequently, Survey results for SAWs can be generalized to a lesser extent to the statewide population enrolled in educational programs.

There were notable differences in the English language proficiency of students by category of service provider. Respondents who attended community colleges had higher English language proficiency test scores, while the scores of those attending CBOs, QDEs, and adult schools were lower.

The main source of information about educational program requirements was native language media, including television, radio, and newspapers. Friends, neighbors, relatives, and "word-of-mouth" were also frequently mentioned.

The reason most often cited for attending classes was to increase general English language proficiency; this was mentioned by over 70 percent of the respondents, but often in combination with other reasons. Among Pre-82s the next most frequently mentioned reason (53 percent) was related to the legalization requirement. Approximately one-third of the Pre-82s and 41 percent of the SAWs said they were studying to increase work opportunities, and about one-fifth said their schooling was to help them obtain citizenship.

Thirty-nine percent of the SAWs interviewed mentioned the legalization requirement as a reason for being in school. These respondents did not appear to know that they are exempt from the English language proficiency requirement. This may indicate that when the Survey was conducted, there had not yet been adequate outreach activities to inform newly legalized persons of their rights and responsibilities under IRCA.

Over half of the respondents were first-time users of educational services in the United States, and almost all said they would attend even if the course were not required.

The Survey revealed that almost half of the Pre-82s and SAWs attended for two to three months, with about one-fifth electing to attend for more than five months. Forty percent of the respondents reported that they did not attend regularly, thus reducing the total amount of time that they were actually in class.

Taking irregular attendance into account, over half of the Pre-82s and SAWs are estimated to have attended at least 40 hours of class by the time of the interviews. Only about 40 percent of these Pre-82s had received from their school a certificate or letter attesting to their completion of 40 hours of instruction. In the general population in California, 59 percent of adults in adult education stayed in class more than 100 hours. In contrast, approximately 29 percent of the Pre-82s and 41 percent of the SAWs stayed in class more than 100 hours during this period.

Most respondents were enrolled two or four days per week, usually about three hours per day, and about half were studying for more than nine hours per week.

Endnotes

1. Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), *Final Report, 1988-89* (San Diego, California: CASAS, 1989).

2. The estimated mean score was derived from a combination of actual test scores for those who were able to take the test as well as inferred scores of 160 for those who were at such a low level of English language proficiency that they could not attempt the test. The estimated mean score was used in order to provide more accurate information about the entire sample. Actual mean scores were derived from only those who were able to take the test. The actual mean score on the Listening Test was 200 for both Pre-82s and SAWs with a standard deviation of 8 for both groups. The actual mean score on the Reading Test was 203 for Pre-82s with a standard deviation of 14 and 205 for SAWs with a standard deviation of 15. Standard deviations for the estimated mean scores for both Pre-82s and SAWs were 4 for the Listening Test and 8 for the Reading Test.

3. About six percent of all respondents stated that they were taking only ABE classes, while the rest were taking ABE with ESL or other classes. It is possible that those who mentioned ABE did not understand its true definition as a type of educational program that is distinct from ESL.

4. CBAE Staff Development Project, San Francisco State University Foundation and Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), *CBAE Evaluation Study Report. Investing in Change: Competency-Based Education in California* (San Diego, California: CASAS, 1987).

5. Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), *Final Report, 1988-89* (San Diego, California: CASAS, 1989).

6. CBAE Staff Development Project, San Francisco State University Foundation and Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS), *CBAE Evaluation Study Report. Investing in Change: Competency-Based Education in California* (San Diego, California: CASAS, 1987).

Chapter 5
Employment

Introduction

This chapter discusses answers to a variety of Survey questions related to employment including respondents' employment status, job search activities, ability to work, and occupations before and after coming to the United States. Additional questions are related to employment trends among agricultural workers, as well as primary and secondary jobs for all respondents. The aim of this section of the Survey was to determine current employment patterns and to provide information which might be used to predict employment trends for this population.

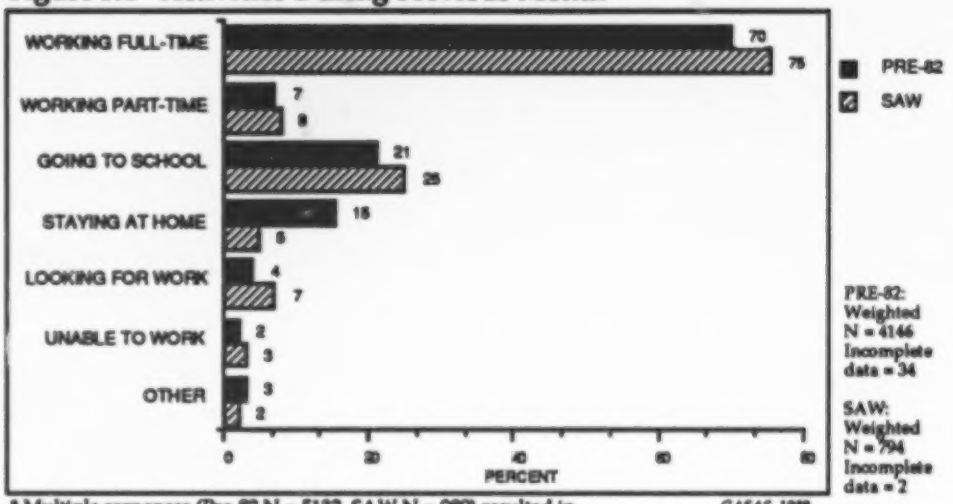
Employment Status, Unemployment, and Job Search

Almost all of the Pre-82s and SAWs interviewed (94% and 97% respectively) stated that they had worked in the United States at some time.

When asked what they were doing most of the month before the interview, 70 percent of the Pre-82s and 75 percent of the SAWs reported full-time work. (See Figure 5.1.) Less than ten percent reported part-time work. Very few of those interviewed indicated being unable to work in the month before their interview — only two percent of the Pre-82s and three percent of the SAWs. The most common reasons were long-term or temporary illness.

Over 20 percent of the respondents indicated that they were involved in more than one activity for most of the previous month. Although 21 percent of the Pre-82s and 25 percent of the SAWs said that they had gone to school, almost all of these had combined school with another activity. All respondents were enrolled in school at the time of the Survey and at least half had been in class for more than one month,

Figure 5.1 - Activities During Previous Month*

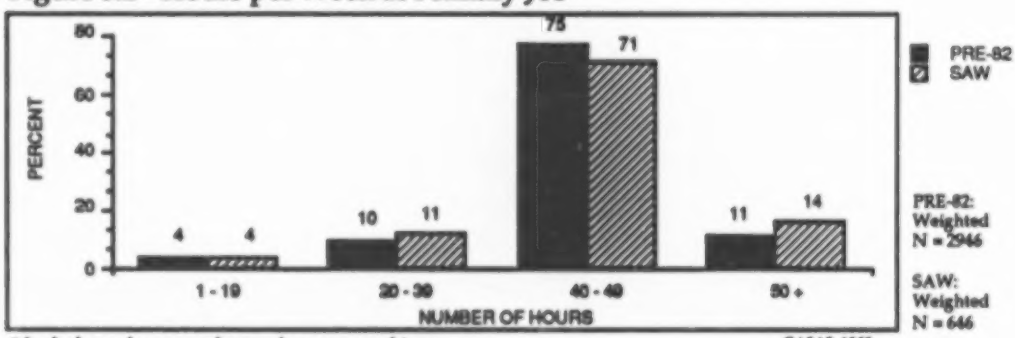


* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 5132, SAW N = 989) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

but it is likely that they either neglected to mention going to school or considered it unnecessary to report. More Pre-82s than SAWs reported "staying at home" during the month before the interview (15% vs. 5%). Of the Pre-82s who reported staying at home, 27 percent also reported that they had never worked in the United States.

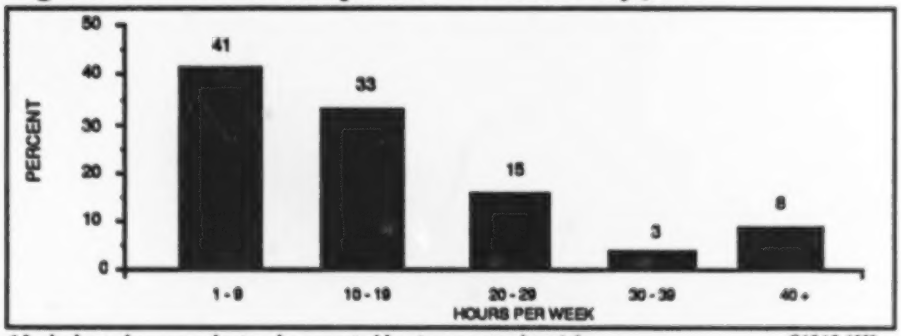
Three items (88-90) asked respondents who were working how many hours per week they worked at primary and secondary jobs. Almost all of both groups (about 85%) worked 40 or more hours at their primary job including about one-eighth who worked 50 or more hours a week at their primary job. (See Figure 5.2.)

Figure 5.2 - Hours per Week at Primary Job*



* Includes only respondents who were working.

Figure 5.3 - Pre-82 Hours per Week at Secondary Job*



* Includes only respondents who reported having a secondary job.

CASAS, 1989

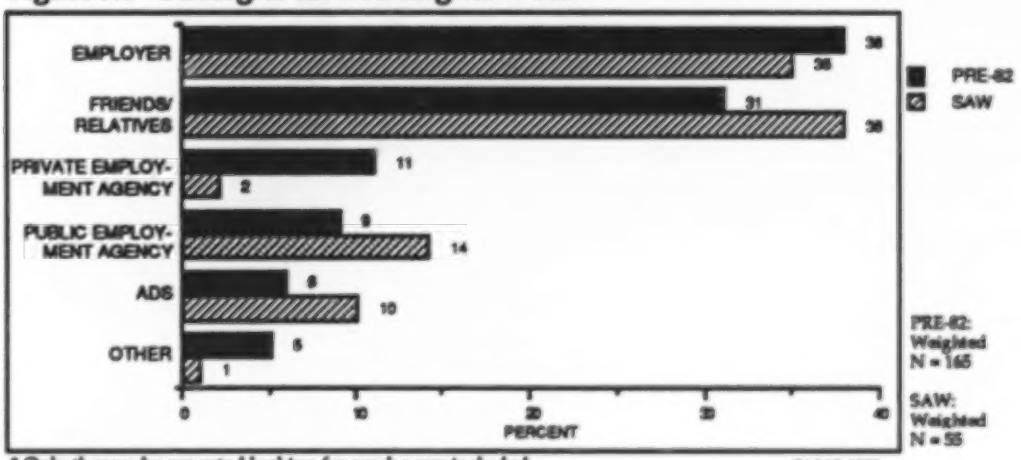
Only seven percent of the Pre-82s reported having secondary jobs. About three-quarters of these Pre-82s worked less than 20 hours a week at their secondary job. (See Figure 5.3.) Over half of those who worked at two jobs worked 50 hours or more a week; for over a third of those with two jobs, the two jobs combined totaled 40-49 hours per week. (See Table 5.4 in Appendix E.)

According to the household survey of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for California Hispanics in February and March 1989 was seven and one-tenth percent. Four percent of the Pre-82 and seven percent of the SAW Survey respondents reported that they had been looking for work most of the month before the interviews. However, the category "looking for work" may not be strictly comparable to "unemployed" because some labor force participants may not have mentioned that they were looking for work, and may have only said that they were "staying at home" or "unable to work."

Survey respondents who were usually looking for work were asked (in item 80) what they did to look for work. Most said they went directly to an employer or asked friends or relatives, and about one-fifth went to employment agencies. (See Figure 5.4.)

Ten percent of all Pre-82 and SAW respondents reportedly used job preparation services such as job training, job placement assistance, or information on how to get a job. Two-thirds of these said they received their job preparation service less than six months before their participation in this Survey.

Figure 5.4 - Strategies for Looking for Work*



* Only those who reported looking for work were included. Includes multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 174, SAW N = 97).

Industry and Occupation in the United States

Major categories adapted from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics were used for item 84: "What kind of business or industry have you usually worked for during the past 12 months? What do they make or do?"

The most commonly cited industrial categories were manufacturing, services, agriculture, and construction. Thirty-two percent of all Pre-82s indicated that they had worked in manufacturing and 30 percent in services, followed by agriculture (9%) trade (8%), and construction (7%). Of the SAW respondents, only 33 percent reported work in agriculture, followed by services (28%), manufacturing (20%), and construction (11%). (See Figure 5.5.) Within the sample of SAWs, females were more likely than males to work in service industries and less likely to work in agriculture or construction. (See Table 5.5 in Appendix E.)

A related item (83) about occupation, adapted with minor changes from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' major occupational groups, elicited very similar information. (See Figure 5.6.) A comparison of occupational data from the Survey with INS data indicates that the occupations of Pre-82s in the Survey sample were fairly similar to those of all adult Pre-82 applicants in California. (See Table 5.1.) Because categories were not identical, further analyses were not possible. The INS has not reported occupational data for SAWs.

Figure 5.5 - Usual Business or Industry During the Year Before the Survey

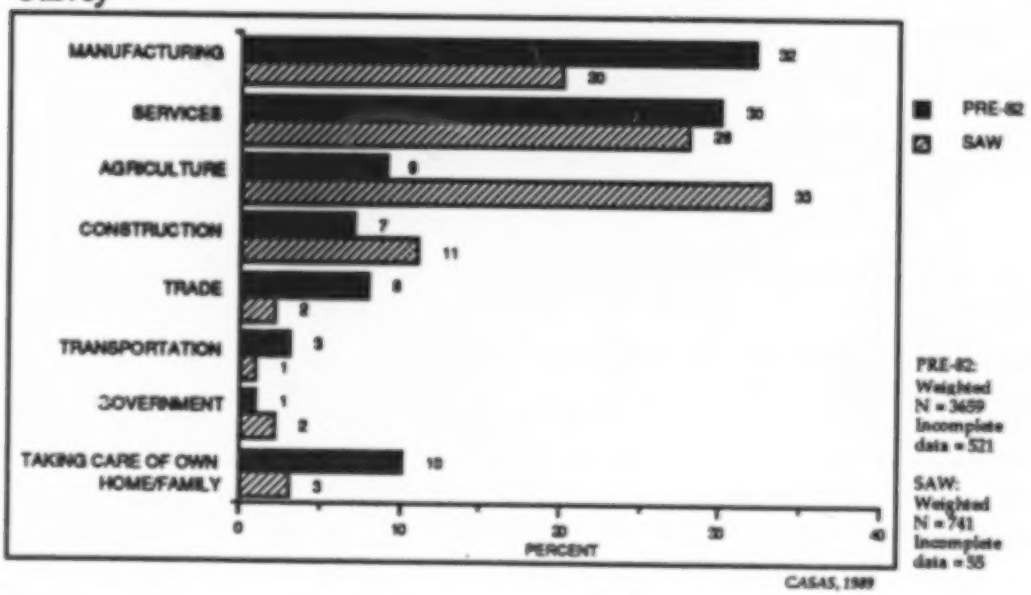


Figure 5.6 - Usual Occupations During the Year Before the Survey

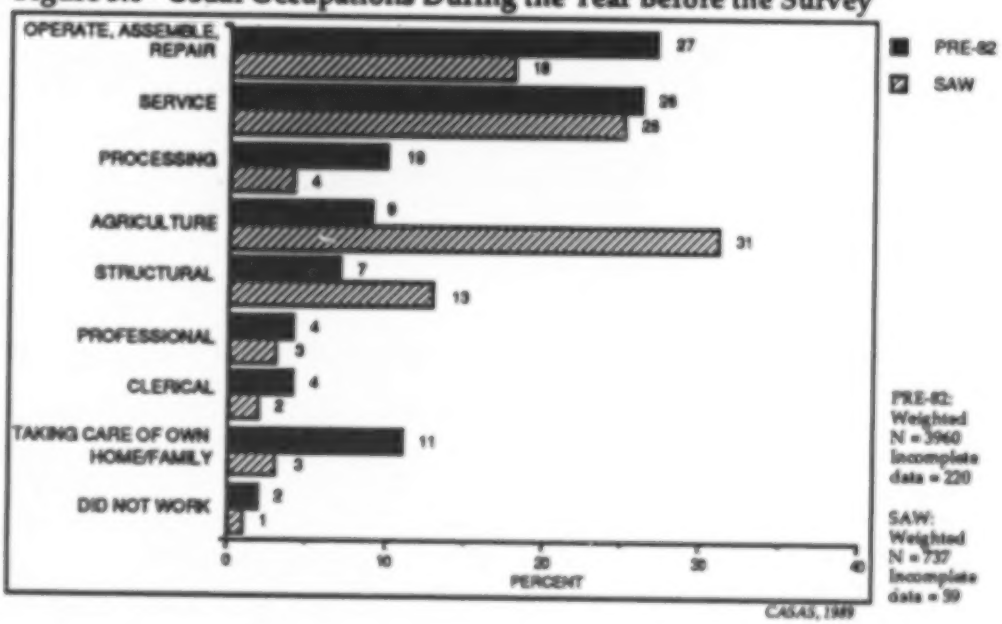


Table 5.1

OCCUPATIONS OF PRE-82S:
COMPARISON OF INS AND SURVEY DATA
(In weighted percent)

INS*		SURVEY**	
Professional specialty and technical	5	Professional, technical, and managerial	4
Sales and administrative support	8	Clerical	4
Precision production craft and repair, operators, fabricators, and laborers	41	Processing; operating, repair, and assembly; structural work	44
Farming, forestry, and fishing	5	Agricultural, farming, fishing	9
Service occupations	21	Service occupations	26
Other occupations	20	Other occupations***	13
Total	100	Total	100

* INS, Fiscal year 1988 (N = 626,953) Survey: N = 3960 Incomplete data = 220
** Usual occupations during the 12 months before the Survey.
*** Includes respondents who reported taking care of their own homes and those who reported not working.

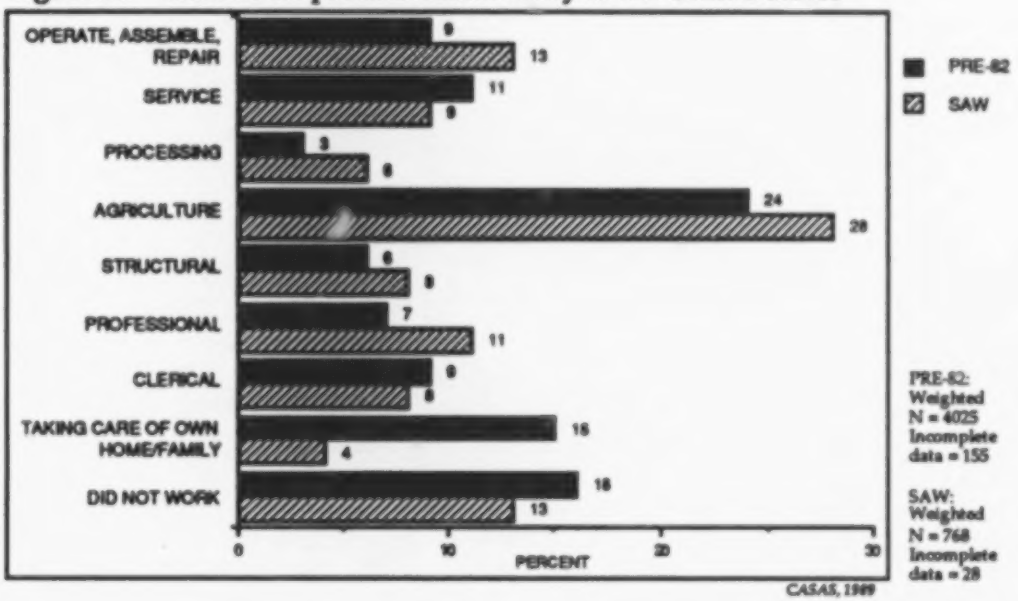
CASAS,1989

Occupations Before Coming to the United States

In item 75, respondents were asked about their occupation before coming to the United States. Agriculture was most frequently mentioned by both Pre-82s (24%) and SAWs (28%). (See Figure 5.7.) Sixteen percent of the Pre-82s and 13 percent of the SAWs said they had not worked before coming to this country, and another 15 percent of the Pre-82s said their occupation had been taking care of their own home and family.

Both groups were more likely to have service, operating, assembly, or repair jobs in the United States than in their native country. Pre-82s were less likely to have continued in agricultural work. It is interesting to note that 11 percent of the SAWs reported working in professional occupations before coming to the United States, and three percent after coming to the United States. Fewer Pre-82s reported professional work in their native country (7%), and four percent reported professional work in the United States.

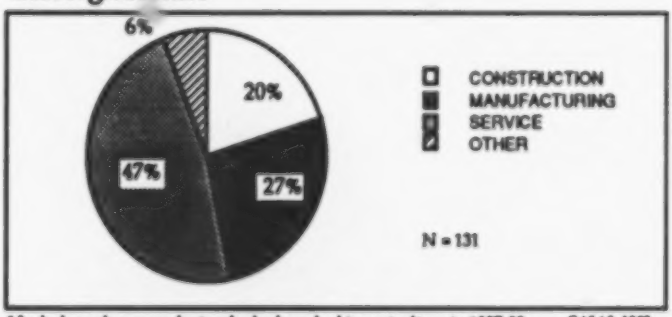
Figure 5.7 - Usual Occupations Before Entry to the United States



Agricultural Work Status of SAWs

As mentioned earlier, about one-third of all SAWs reported usually working in agriculture in the 12 months before the interview. Figure 5.8 shows the usual occupation of the SAWs who were not working in agriculture during the year before the interview but had worked in agriculture in the 13-24 months before the interview. SAWs who were no longer working in agriculture reported working in service industries (47%), in manufacturing (27%), and in construction (20%) during the year before the interviews. This is consistent with the industries (other than agriculture) most frequently reported by SAWs in Figure 5.5.

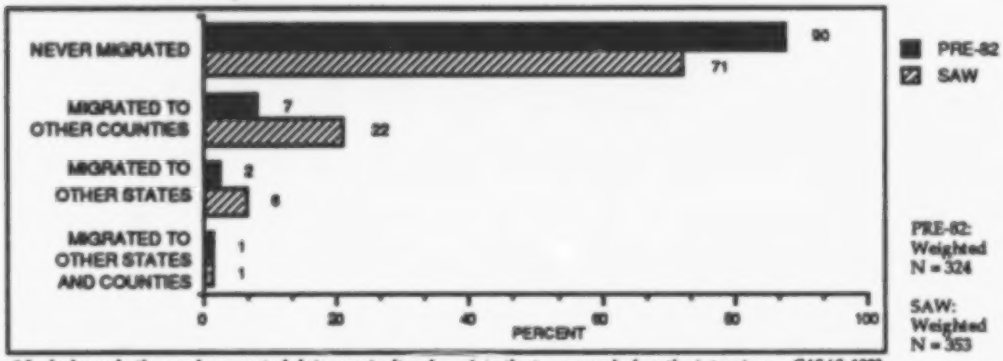
Figure 5.8 - Usual Industries of SAWs Who Left Agriculture*



* Includes only respondents who had worked in agriculture in 1987-88 but who did not work in agriculture in the year before the interview.

In item 86, respondents who said they had worked in agriculture in either of

Figure 5.9 - Migration of Agricultural Workers in the Two Years Before the Survey*

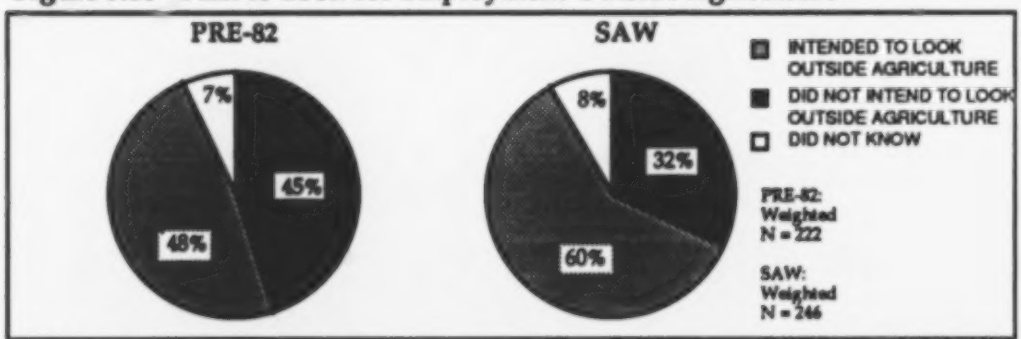


* Includes only those who reported doing agricultural work in the two years before the interview. CASAS, 1989

the two years prior to the interviews were asked, "Have you left the area where you live in order to work in agriculture in another county or state in the last two years?" More SAWs (29%) than Pre-82s (10%) replied that they had migrated to do agricultural work, including migration to other counties and states, although over two-thirds of the SAWs indicated that they had not migrated for purposes of working in agriculture. (See Figure 5.9.)

Responses to the question, "Do you plan to look for regular employment outside of agriculture? (If yes, "How are you planning to do this?") reveal that one-third of the SAWs who usually worked in agriculture in the preceding 12 months did not intend to look for work outside agriculture. (See Figure 5.10.) Similarly, results of a recent study of SAW and Pre-82 applicants who worked in agriculture in northern California indicated that 40 percent "were not interested in leaving farmwork."[1]

Figure 5.10 - Plan to Look for Employment Outside Agriculture*



*Includes only respondents usually working in agriculture within 12 months before the interview. Includes multiple responses (see item 87 in the Survey).

CASAS, 1989

In contrast to these findings, preliminary results from three California farmworker profiles show that most farmworkers intend to continue in farmwork. One of these profiles, based on a Fresno survey including mainly SAWs, found that nearly 90 percent responded "yes" when asked if they wish to continue farmwork.[2]

Due to the design of the Survey of NLPs, SAWs in Los Angeles County were overrepresented; as a result, SAWs in this sample may be less likely than a more rural sample to remain in agricultural work. Additionally, SAWs intending to leave agricultural work may be more likely to participate in ESL classes and, therefore, to have been selected in this Survey.

Proportionately more Pre-82s than SAWs who indicated they were usually working in agriculture were planning to remain in that occupation. (The job search strategies of some of the respondents who were looking for work outside agriculture are presented in Appendix E, Table 5.6.)

Income

Items 91 through 95 gathered detailed information about respondents' income including individual income, the total income of all family members living in the household, and the number of weeks a year usually worked.

Interviewers asked, "How much is the usual 'take-home' pay (after deductions) from your job(s) each week when you are working?" (The question was asked in terms of "take-home" pay because it was thought that the amount of the actual payment would be easier to remember.) The individual incomes of Pre-82s and SAWs were similar. (See Table 5.2.) The median individual take-home pay was between $200 and $219 per week for both Pre-82s and SAWs.

The distribution of family take-home income for Pre-82s and SAWs was predictably higher than that of individual income. (See Table 5.3.) The median family take-home pay was between $400 and $449 for Pre-82s and between $350 and $399 for SAWs. Over two-thirds of both groups reported family income in addition to their own. (See Table 5.7 in Appendix E.)

In response to the question, "About how many weeks or how much time of the year do you usually work?" the majority of both groups (69% of the Pre-82s and 59% of

Table 5.2

INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY TAKE-HOME INCOME
(In weighted percent)

Weekly take-home income	Pre-82	SAW
< $100	6	4
$100 - 139	9	7
$140 - 179	18	28
$180 - 219	21	26
$220 - 259	18	15
$260 - 299	6	5
$300 - 399	13	7
$400 - 499	5	3
$500 - 599	2	4
$600+	2	1
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 3489 Refused to answer = 98 Incomplete data = 593
SAW: N = 722 Refused to answer = 15 Incomplete data = 59

CASAS,1989

Table 5.3

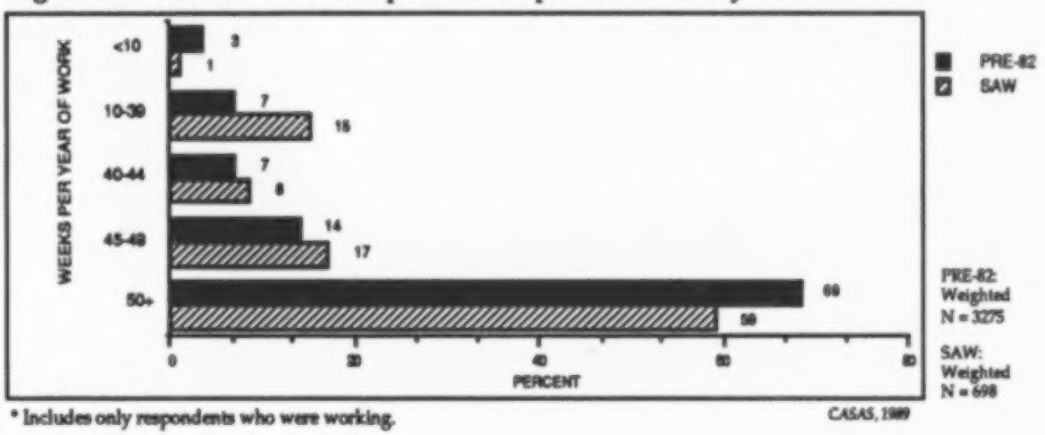
FAMILY WEEKLY TAKE-HOME INCOME
(In weighted percent)

Weekly take-home income	Pre-82	SAW
< $100	1	<1
$100 - 199	7	14
$200 - 299	20	19
$300 - 399	19	20
$400 - 499	19	10
$500 - 599	12	14
$600 - 699	8	4
$700+	14	18
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 2695 Refused to answer = 496 Incomplete data = 989
SAW: N = 512 Refused to answer = 135 Incomplete data = 149

CASAS,1989

Figure 5.11 - Number of Weeks per Year Respondents Usually Worked*



* Includes only respondents who were working.

the SAWs) reported working 50 weeks or more each year. This information from SAW respondents may reflect the fact that two-thirds no longer worked in agriculture, and that due to the weighting of the sample, nearly half were living in Los Angeles County. Only about one-sixth of the SAWs reported working less than 40 weeks in the preceding 12 months. (See Figure 5.11.) This, and the presence of multiple earners in many family units, suggest that seasonal unemployment may not affect SAW respondents' family income as much as might have been supposed.

There may be little basis to generalize from the income reported by SAW Survey respondents to the universe of statewide SAWs. However, it would be informative to analyze SAW respondents' income (and other characteristics) by geographic area and whether they were still working in agriculture.

Chapter Summary: Employment

The Survey addressed both the past and recent employment status of respondents including their occupations, earnings, primary and secondary jobs, number of hours worked per week, and ability to work.

Nearly all respondents reported that they had worked in the United States at some time. During the month prior to the Survey, about 85 percent of all working Pre-82 and SAW respondents worked at least 40 hours per week in one or more jobs. Others stayed at home, attended school, were unable to work, were looking for work or some combination thereof. Very few (2% of the Pre-82s and 3% of the SAWs) reported that they were unable to work; their main reasons were long-term or temporary illness.

Four percent of the Pre-82s and seven percent of the SAWs reported that they were looking for work. The two most commonly reported ways of looking for work were going directly to an employer and asking friends or relatives. Ten percent of all respondents had ever requested or received job preparation services such as job training, job placement assistance, or information on how to get a job.

Before coming to the United States, both Pre-82s and SAWs most commonly worked in agriculture. The most commonly cited industries in the year before the Survey were manufacturing, services, agriculture, and construction. Thirty-two percent of the Pre-82s indicated that they had worked in manufacturing and 30 percent in services, followed by agriculture (9%), trade (8%), and construction (7%). The occupations of Pre-82s in this Survey were very similar to the occupations of Pre-82s in California reported by the INS. Of the SAW respondents, only 33 percent reported work in agriculture, followed by services (28%), manufacturing (20%), and construction (11%).

Sixty percent of the SAWs who usually worked in agriculture within 12 months before their interview reported that they planned to seek employment outside of agriculture. Only one-third of the SAWs who usually worked in agriculture in the preceding 12 months were planning to remain in agriculture and eight percent were unsure of their plans. In contrast, proportionately more Pre-82s than SAWs who were working in agriculture were planning to remain in that occupation.

Information about weekly "take-home" pay for individuals and for all family members living in the same household was collected. The median family weekly take-home pay was between $400 and $449 for Pre-82s and between $350 and $399 for SAWs. Approximately two-thirds of both groups reported family income in addition to their own. The majority of both groups (69% of the Pre-82 and 59% of the SAW respondents) reported working 50 weeks or more each year.

Endnotes

1. Edward Kissam and Jo Ann Intili, *Legalized Farmworkers and Their Families: Program and Policy Implications*. (Santa Rosa, California: The California Human Development Corporation, 1989).

2. Briefing by Jeanne Barnett, Chief of Labor Market Information Division. Sacramento, California: Employment Development Department, October 1989.

Chapter 6
Health

Introduction

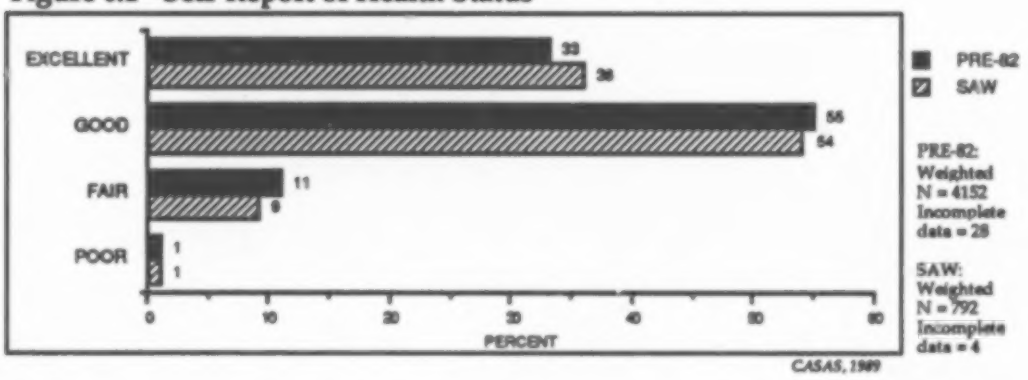
This chapter discusses respondents' present health condition, health practices, health risks, patterns of utilization of medical services, and methods of payment for health services. A number of resources were consulted in the preparation of this report to compare the Survey sample with the general population. These include the March 1987 California Health and Welfare Agency/Department of Health Services report entitled "Comparisons Between the Health Status of Males and Females in California," and the draft May 1989 "Behavioral Risk Factors Survey," also from the California Department of Health Services.

Current Health Condition

Respondents' general health was assessed by self-report as well as by questions about the incidence of major health problems and about three specific health problems (diabetes, high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol). The first question relating to health (item 39), "Would you say your health in general is excellent, good, fair or poor?" has been used in other studies and has been found to correlate highly with actual health conditions on other surveys such as the Alameda Cohort Study.[1]

One-third of the Pre-82s indicated that they were in excellent health, 55 percent in good health, 11 percent in fair health, and one percent in poor health. In general, 88 percent of the Pre-82s considered themselves to be in good or excellent health, and only about 12 percent considered their health to be just fair or poor. (See Figure 6.1.) There were no significant differences between Pre-82s and SAWs with respect to the health self-rating. Ninety percent of the SAWs reported their general health to be excellent or good. Survey findings based on gender (see Table 6.1) indicate that

Figure 6.1 - Self-Report of Health Status



newly legalized persons are healthier than a comparable sample of Hispanic Californians, age 25 to 34, surveyed in the years 1984 through 1988. In response to the same item, only 78 percent of males and 78 percent of females in the latter survey reported excellent or good health.[2]

Table 6.1

SELF-REPORT OF "EXCELLENT" OR "GOOD" GENERAL HEALTH BY GENDER
(In weighted percent)

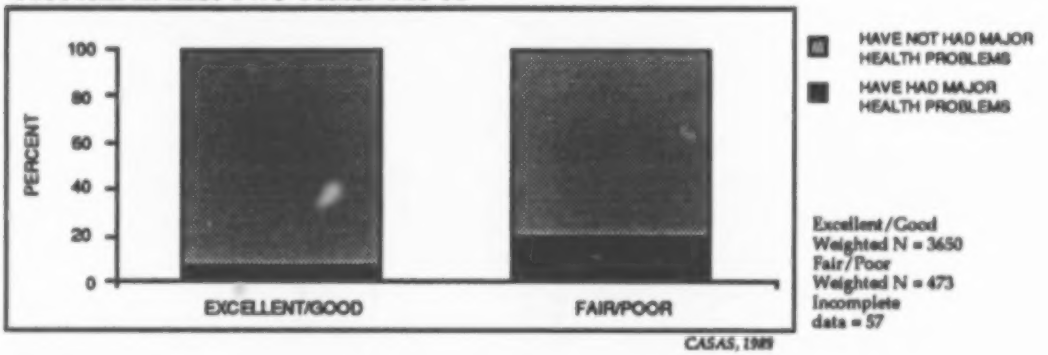
	Pre-82	SAW
Male	89	91
Female	87	87

Pre-82: Male N = 1983 Female N = 2064
SAW: Male N = 582 Female N = 197

CASAS, 1989

The question, "Have you had any major health problems (not including pregnancy) within the last two years?" (item 43) also addressed the issue of respondents' general health condition. Responses indicated that only eight percent of the Pre-82s and six percent of the SAWs had experienced major health problems within this period. These percentages are somewhat lower than those derived from the self-rating (item 39) in which about 12 percent of the Pre-82s and ten percent of the SAWs rated their health as fair or poor. About 18 percent of the Pre-82s who reported being in fair or poor health also reported major health problems; conversely, the incidence of major health problems for those who reported excellent or good health was relatively low (6%). (See Figure 6.2.)

Figure 6.2 - Self-Report of Health Status by Major Health Problem in Last Two Years: Pre-82



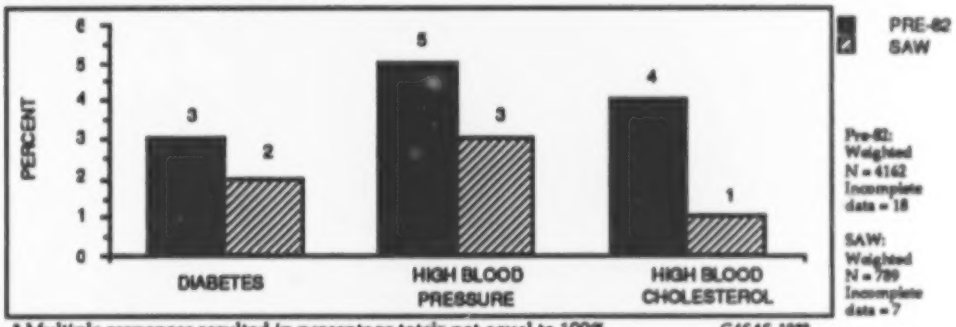
More significantly, the reported incidence of newly legalized persons' major health problems is apparently lower than that of chronic illness in the adult population of California. In a 1983 survey, 29 percent of all adult males and 35 percent of all females reported one or more chronic illnesses.[3] The 1983 survey did not report age-specific rates of chronic illness. Although newly legalized persons are typically younger than the general adult population of California, and therefore less prone to experience age-related chronic disease, it appears that this difference does not sufficiently explain the relatively low incidence of chronic disease in the legalization population.

In item 44, respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes (or sugar diabetes), high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol, three conditions cited in other studies as prevalent among Hispanics.[4]

Three percent of the Pre-82s and two percent of the SAWs said they had been told that they had diabetes. (See Figure 6.3.) This is comparable to rates of three percent and one percent for California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34.[5] Pre-82s who reported having been told they had diabetes were also more likely than the Pre-82 sample as a whole to have reported major health problems in the past two years. (See Appendix E, Table 6.2.)

Five percent of the Pre-82s said they had been told they had high blood pressure, while among SAWs the incidence was three percent. These percentages of hypertension are significantly lower than comparable rates of 11 percent and 12 percent for California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34.[6]

Figure 6.3 - Incidence of Ever Having Had Any of Three Selected Health Problems*



* Multiple responses resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%. CASAS, 1989

Diabetes: Pre-82 N = 4121, SAW N = 789
Blood Pressure: Pre-82 N = 3934, SAW N = 763
Blood Cholesterol: Pre-82 N = 3979, SAW N = 759
Refused to answer (any of 3): Pre-82 N = 24, SAW N = 0

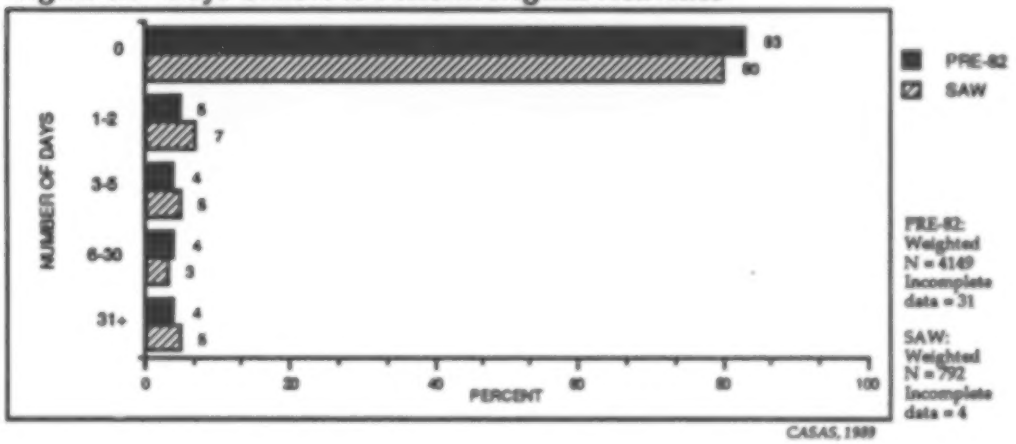
Four percent of the Pre-82s and only one percent of the SAWs had ever been told they had high blood cholesterol. This is comparable to rates of three percent and one percent for California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34. The actual current incidence may be underestimated since health professionals have recently tended to adopt definitions based on lower levels of blood cholesterol.[7] However, since respondents were asked, "Have you ever had...," some might have answered "yes," indicating that they formerly had, but no longer have, a specified condition.

Extent of Unproductive Days Due to Illness and Injury

Items 45 through 48 in the Survey assessed the incidence of unproductive days due to illness and injury. Item 45 asked, "Within the last 12 months, were you ever so sick or injured that you had to miss regular daily activities like work or school for three days in a row or longer (not including for pregnancy)?" Item 46 gathered more specific information: "During the last 12 months, how many days in all were you unable to do your regular activities (not including for pregnancy)?"

Approximately 80 percent of all respondents said that they had not had any unproductive days in the last year, while only about eight percent said they had been unable to perform regular activities for more than five days. (See Figure 6.4.) Responses to items 45 and 46 were similar. Responses to item 45 and detailed responses to item 46 appear in Appendix E, Figure 6.21 and Table 6.3.

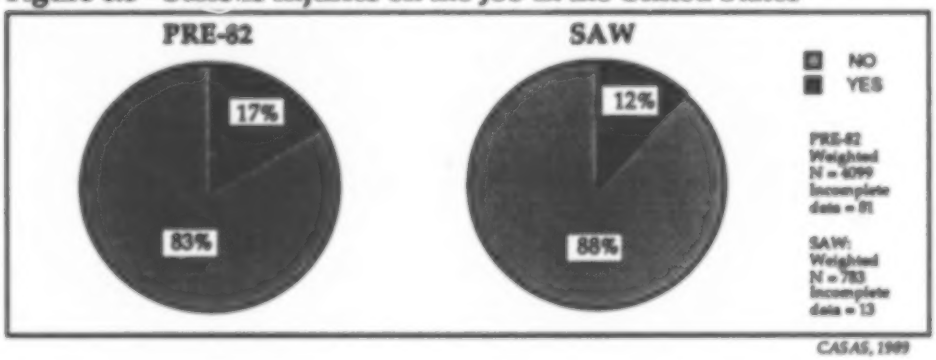
Figure 6.4 - Days Unable to Perform Regular Activities



According to the 1983 California DHS Hypertension Survey, the average number of "restricted days" per year for Californians age 25 to 34 was 16 and 21 for males and females respectively, including six and ten "bed days" for males and females respectively.[8] These findings indicate that both Pre-82s and SAWs in the Survey appear to have had fewer restricted or bed days than the general population in California. Though newly legalized respondents may have under-reported their unproductive days, it may also be true that workers cannot afford to take time off for a number of reasons: low hourly wages, lack of sick leave, competitive working conditions, and employment in industries with seasonal employment. Also, many newly legalized persons may be apprehensive about taking sick days off from work.

Item 48 asked, "Have you ever been so seriously injured on the job in the United States that you had to go to a hospital or clinic for medical treatment?" Seventeen percent of the Pre-82s responded that they had been seriously injured on the job and had required medical treatment. The reported incidence among SAWs was 12 percent. (See Figure 6.5.) Additional information about serious injuries on the job in selected occupations appears in Appendix E, Figures 6.22 and 6.23.

Figure 6.5 - Serious Injuries on the Job in the United States

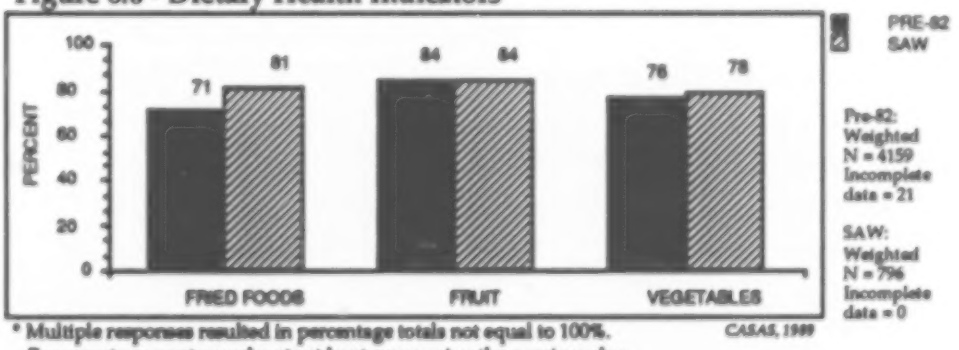


Preventive Health Practices and Risk Factors

Interviewers asked a series of questions about diet, alcohol consumption, smoking habits, exercise, emotional support, and relative body weight, all generally acknowledged as important health factors.

The National Research Council's Committee on Diet and Health considers high fat intake to be a potential cause of poor health and high consumption of fruits and vegetables to be beneficial for good health. Item 61 asked about three dietary health indicators: consumption of fried foods, of fruit, and of vegetables. Although most respondents reported that they had eaten fried food the previous day, most also indicated consumption of fruits and vegetables. (See Figure 6.6.)

Figure 6.6 - Dietary Health Indicators*



* Multiple responses resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.
Represents percentage who ate at least one serving the previous day.

Fried foods:	Pre-82 N = 4137, Refused to answer = 30	SAW N = 804, Refused to answer = 3
Fruit:	Pre-82 N = 4112, Refused to answer = 6	SAW N = 793, Refused to answer = 3
Vegetables:	Pre-82 N = 4088, Refused to answer = 7	SAW N = 782, Refused to answer = 0

The 1989 California Behavioral Risk Factors Survey examined smoking behavior and found that 25 percent of California's Hispanic males age 25 to 34 currently smoke, and 16 percent of Hispanic females age 25 to 34 currently smoke.[9] In the Survey of NLPs, 22 percent of the Pre-82s and 29 percent of the SAWs reported that they sometimes or usually smoke. Further, about 33 percent of all male and 13 percent of all female Survey respondents reported that they smoke. (See Figure 6.7 and Appendix E, Tables 6.4 and 6.5.) Thus, the reported incidences of NLPs' smoking were somewhat higher for males and lower for females than those of California's general Hispanic population age 25 to 34.

Alcohol consumption was also addressed. Item 63 asked, "During the past month, did you drink any beer, wine, cocktails or liquor?" Three-fourths (76 percent) of the Pre-82s and 71 percent of the SAWs indicated that they never drank alcoholic beverages or rarely drank them (less than once per week). (See Figure 6.8.) This is in sharp contrast to the DHS Hypertension Survey conducted in 1983 which found that only

Figure 6.7 - Smoking Habits

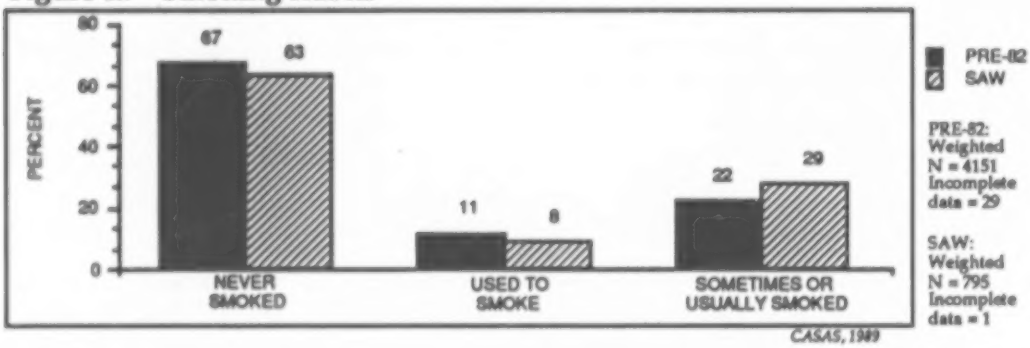
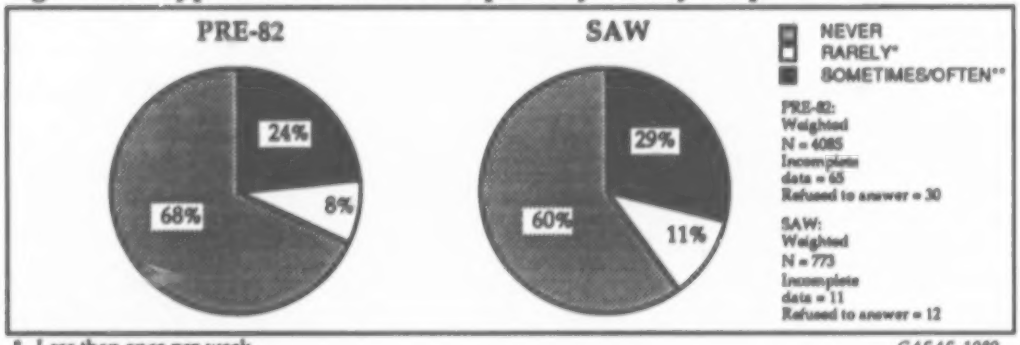


Figure 6.8 - Typical Alcohol Consumption by Survey Respondents



* Less than once per week.
** At least once per week.

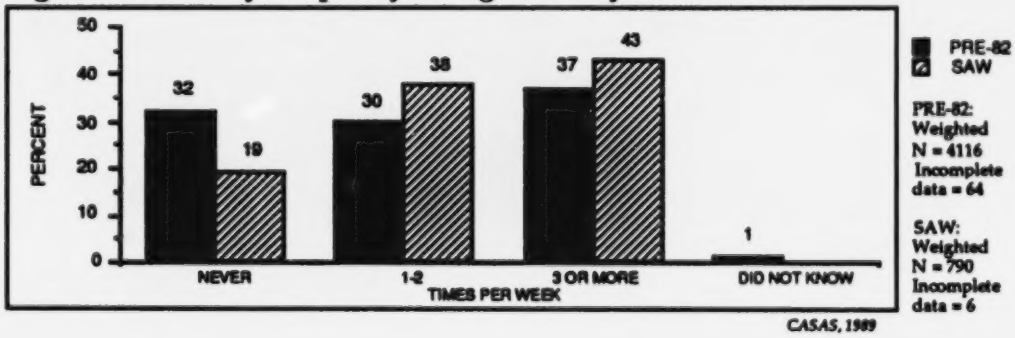
15 percent and 22 percent of California's adult males and females respectively reported that they did not drink alcoholic beverages.[10]

The 1989 California Behavioral Risk Factors Survey cited earlier defines "chronic drinking" as an average of at least 60 drinks per month and sets the average rate of chronic drinking at about 13 percent and three percent for all California males and females respectively, age 25 to 34.[11] Of newly legalized persons who said they drank the month before, only about four percent (equivalent to about two percent of all NLP respondents) could be defined as chronic drinkers. (See Appendix E, Figure 6.24.) Thus, the incidence of chronic drinking was reportedly lower for NLPs than for all Californians age 25 to 34.

Item 66 addressed respondents' exercise habits: "How many times in a week do you do vigorous physical exercise, such as jog, run, swim or take long walks?" (Interviewers were instructed to count work activities only if they were extremely vigorous, such as loading.) About 37 percent of the Pre-82s and 43 percent of the SAWs reported that they exercised at least three times a week, the minimum recommended level for cardiovascular health.[12] Thirty-two percent of the Pre-82s and 19 percent of the SAWs reported that they did not participate in any vigorous exercise on a weekly basis. (See Figure 6.9.) This is similar to reports that 25 percent and 26 percent of California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34 do not exercise weekly.[13]

Data on respondents' height and weight was also collected. Obesity has been identified as a risk factor in coronary artery heart disease, certain types of cancer and other diseases, and the consensus is that obesity adversely affects health. The "body mass index" (BMI) is a well-recognized, simple measurement which minimizes the effect of height and permits distribution of populations into three categories: normal

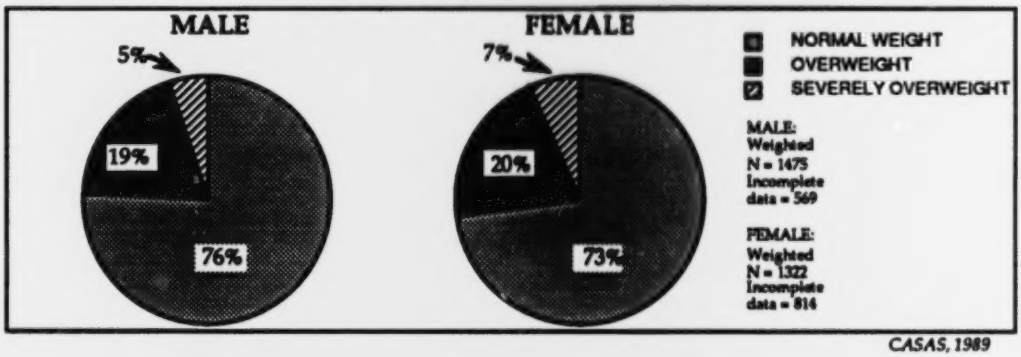
Figure 6.9 - Weekly Frequency of Vigorous Physical Exercise



weight, overweight, and severely overweight.[14] Populations can be compared accordingly. The BMI was standardized on a sample ranging in age from 20-29 years.

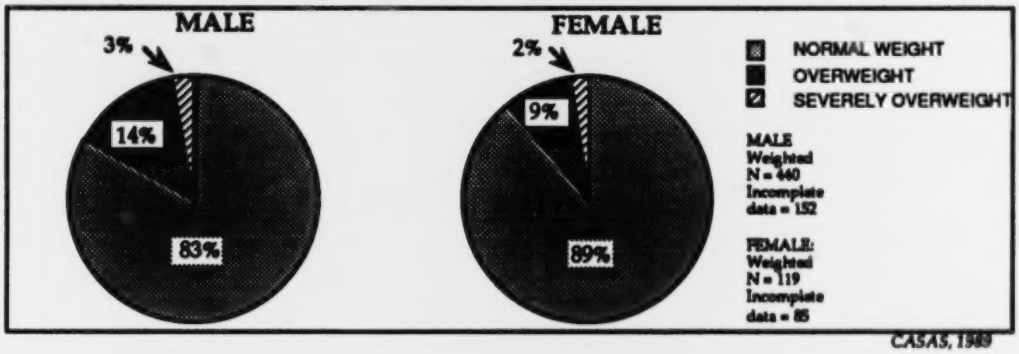
Using the BMI, there is little difference between male and female Pre-82s with respect to self-reported height/weight status. (See Figure 6.10.) Approximately one-fifth of the Pre-82s were overweight and an additional five percent of the men and seven percent of the women were severely overweight. Proportionately fewer SAWs were overweight and severely overweight. (See Figure 6.11.) These results may be compared with those of 27 percent and 15 percent overweight or severely overweight found for California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34.[15] However, the substantial percentage of missing or incomplete BMI data (ranging from 27% for all male respondents to 38% for all female respondents in the Survey of NLPs, but only six to eight percent in the household survey) may have affected these findings. Also, because the Survey sample contains respondents

Figure 6.10 - Pre-82s' Height / Weight Status (Body Mass Index)



CASAS, 1989

Figure 6.11- SAWs' Height / Weight Status (Body Mass Index)



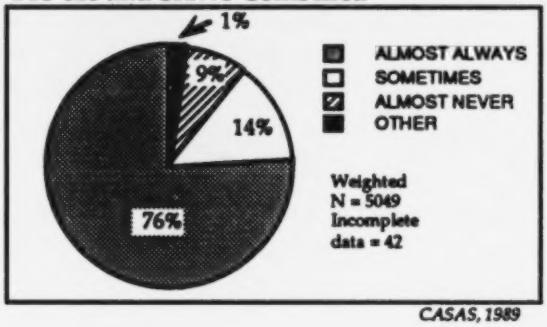
CASAS, 1989

ranging in age from 18-65 and because the incidence of overweight increases with age,[16] the percentages of Survey respondents that were overweight relative to their own age category would be inflated.

Items 67 and 68 asked about serious personal losses or misfortunes, which are indicators of stress, as well as about the existence of personal support networks, which enhance the ability to adapt to stress.

Pre-82 and SAW responses to these items were almost identical: about 14 percent said they had one or more personal losses or misfortunes in the past year. About three-fourths almost always had support networks, 14 percent indicated that they could sometimes get support, and nine percent indicated that they almost never had others to turn to for help. (See Figure 6.12.)

Figure 6.12 - Support of Family and Friends: Pre-82s and SAWs Combined



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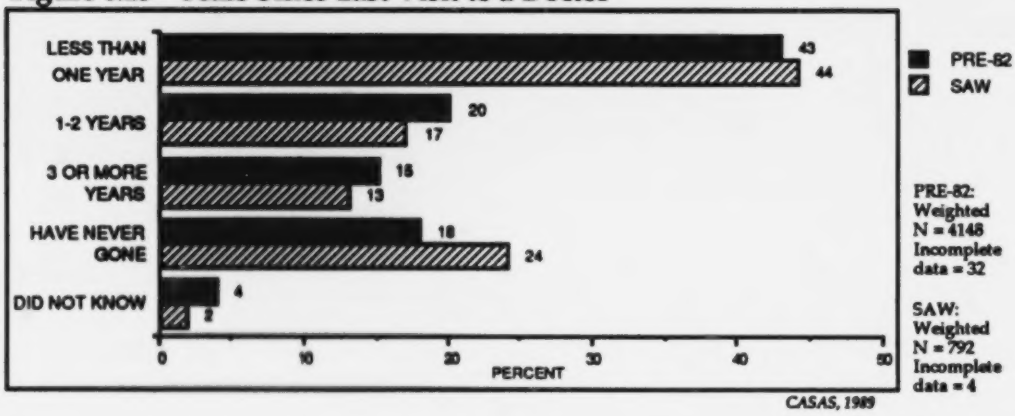
Utilization of Health Care Services

A number of items in the Survey pertained to the utilization of health care services. Interviewers asked respondents if they had family doctors, how often they visited doctors and dentists, and where they usually obtained health care, both before and after legalization. One item assessed respondents' awareness that seeking health care would not jeopardize their amnesty status. Finally, items addressed how respondents paid for health care, including whether they had health insurance.

There were similar Pre-82 and SAW responses to the question, "About how long has it been since you talked to a doctor or assistant about a medical problem you had or have?" Approximately 43 percent of both groups had seen a doctor in the last year. (See Figure 6.13.) Although one-fifth of the Pre-82s and one-fourth of the SAWs reported never having visited a physician, this may in part reflect good overall health or less perceived need to use health care rather than limited access to appropriate care.

Figure 6.13 - Years Since Last Visit to a Doctor



In response to a somewhat different question ("About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?"), 54 percent and 78 percent of California's Hispanic males and females respectively, age 25 to 34 reported that they had visited a doctor within the last year.[17] Since the occurence or specific timing of "routine" checkups may be affected by whether people are aware of a medical problem, these data suggest (but do not conclusively demonstrate) that newly legalized persons may seek professional medical assistance less frequently than this comparable population group.

About four-fifths (79%) of the Pre-82s who had major health problems in the past two years had seen a doctor during that time, but 13 percent had not seen a doctor for two or more years, and five percent had never seen one. Those who had a major health problem within the last two years were more likely to have visited a doctor than those who reported no major problem. (See Figure 6.25 in Appendix E.)

Item 40 assessed the extent to which newly legalized persons had a primary care physician. The question, "Do you have a usual family doctor?" was asked to determine whether respondents had established a routine for obtaining health care, a factor in preventing chronic diseases.[18] "Usual family doctors" could include those seen in Mexico or other countries. Almost one-third of the Pre-82s but only 17 percent of the SAWs reported that they had primary care physicians. (See Figure 6.14.)

In response to item 42, 30 percent of both Pre-82s and SAWs stated that they had been to a dentist in the past year. Twenty-two percent of the Pre-82s and 30 percent of the SAWs had never been to a dentist. (See Figure 6.15.)

Figure 6.14 - Access to a Primary Care Physician

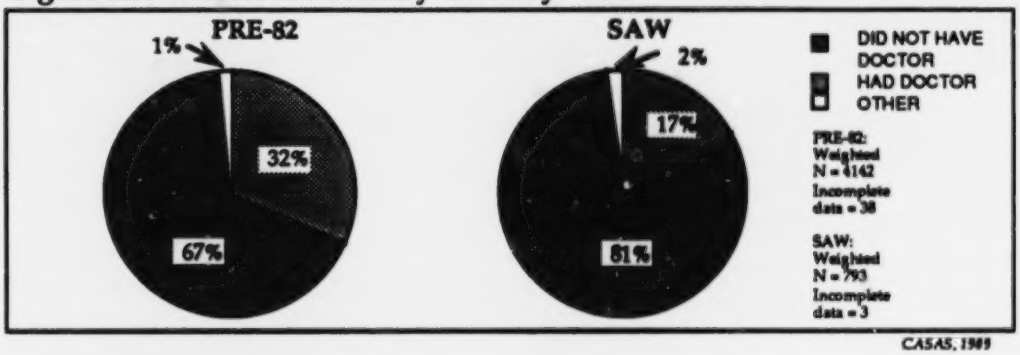
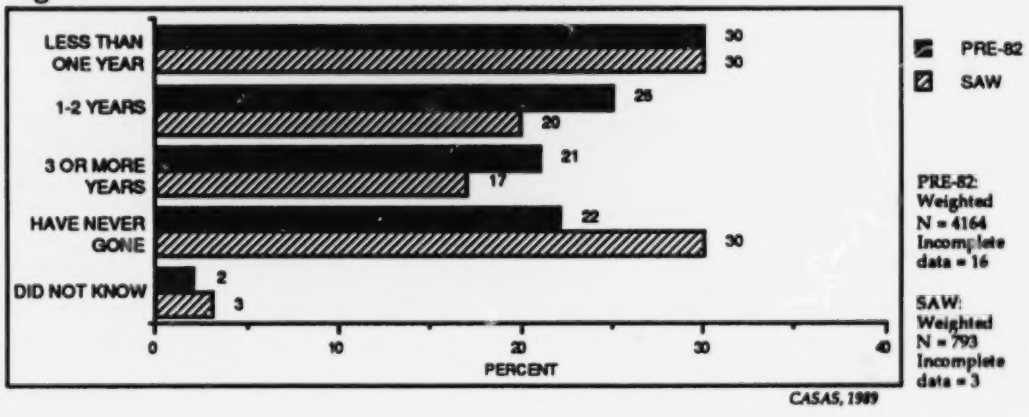


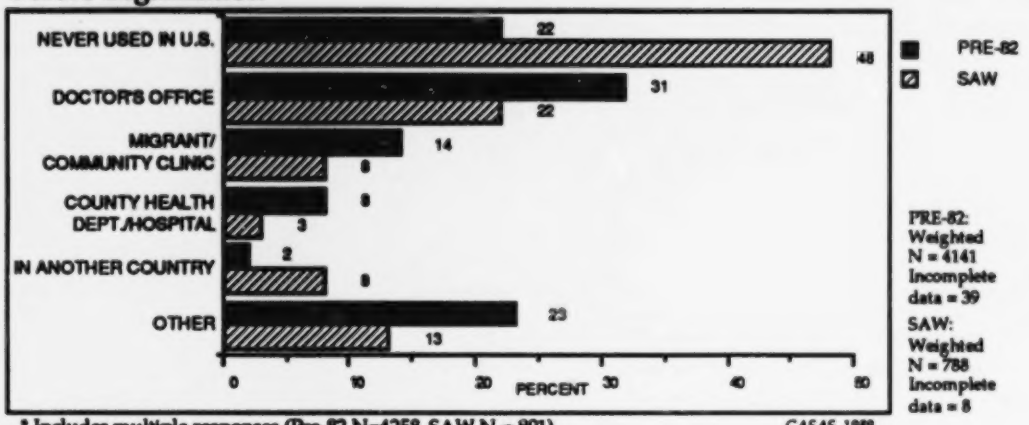
Figure 6.15 - Years Since Last Visit to a Dentist



The data collected for item 47 indicate that very few respondents had been admitted to a hospital overnight or longer (not including for pregnancy) in the previous 12 months: 93 percent of the Pre-82s and 96 percent of the SAWs reported never having been admitted to a hospital within the past year. A comparison of items 46 and 47 indicates that, of the 12 percent of the Pre-82s who reported three or more days in which they were unable to perform regular activities in the previous year, 28 percent were admitted overnight to a hospital. In contrast, only three percent of those who reported fewer than three unproductive days were admitted to a hospital.

In items 54 and 55, respondents were asked where they went for health care before and after they applied for temporary residence and received their amnesty card. More than one-fifth of the Pre-82s had never used health care services in the United States either before or after legalization. (See Figure 6.16.) The number of Pre-82s

Figure 6.16 - Types of Health Care Providers Seen Before Legalization*



* Includes multiple responses (Pre-82 N=4258, SAW N = 801) which resulted in SAW percentage total not equal to 100%.

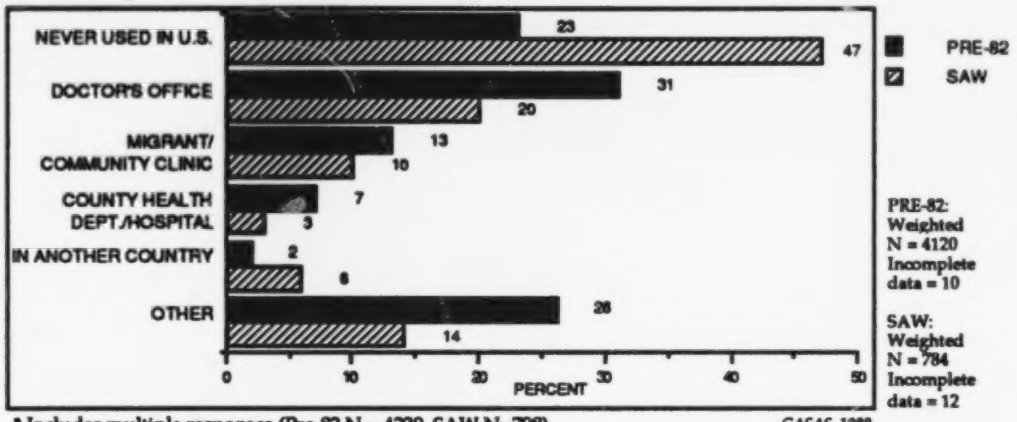
who said in an earlier item (item 41) that they had never gone to a doctor (18%) almost equals the number who reported never having used health care services in this country. Almost half (48%) of the SAWs had not used health care services in the United States either before or after legalization. Some of this difference between Pre-82s and SAWs may be attributable to the shorter time that most SAWs have been in the United States.

Almost one-third of the Pre-82s and about one-fifth of the SAWs cited a doctor's office as their usual health care provider, both before and after legalization. Before legalization, migrant or community clinics were the usual health care service providers for 14 percent of the Pre-82s and eight percent of the SAWs; fewer Pre-82s and SAWs went to County Health Departments or hospitals. Only two percent of the Pre-82s left the U.S. to get medical care, as compared to eight percent of the SAWs.

"Other" responses to this item revealed that about three percent of the Pre-82s and one and one-half percent of the SAWs usually went to a hospital emergency room. Over half of the remaining "Other" responses referred to some type of group insurance clinic or HMO, such as "Kaiser." The responses to this item total slightly more than 100 percent because a small number of respondents mentioned more than one type of health provider.

Responses regarding patterns of health care utilization indicated no change in the general pattern of health care utilization before and after legalization. (Compare

Figure 6.17 - Types of Health Care Providers Seen After Legalization*



* Includes multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4230, SAW N=798) which resulted in Pre-82 percentage total not equal to 100%.

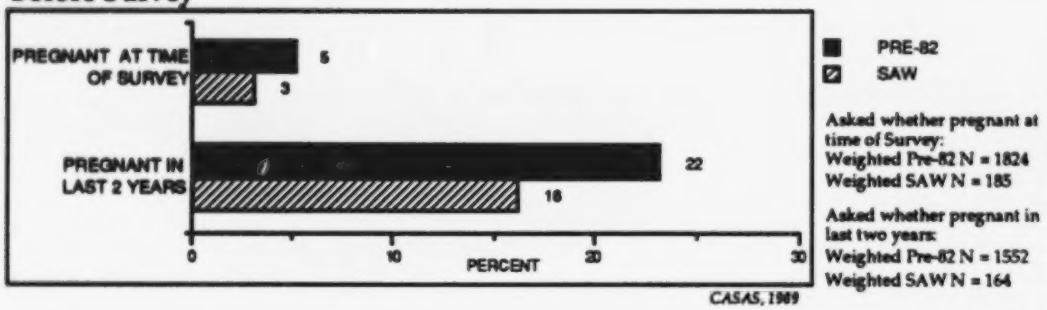
Figures 6.16 and 6.17.) However, analysis indicated that of the 22 percent of Pre-82s who had not formerly received medical service in this country, 23 percent stated that they received medical service subsequent to their receipt of work authorization status or legalization. Similarly, of the 48 percent of SAWs who had not formerly received medical service in this country, fourteen percent used a medical service after their participation in the legalization process.

Health care utilization by Survey respondents may, however, have been influenced by other factors. In order to determine the extent of their awareness of being able to receive health care after legalization without jeopardizing their status, respondents were asked (item 59), "Did you know that when you seek health care, you may identify yourself as an amnesty applicant or legal resident *without* endangering your legalization status?" Almost half (47% of the Pre-82s and 61% of the SAWs) indicated that they were not aware of this fact. Although such widespread lack of awareness could have had an effect on newly legalized persons' utilization of health services, this association was not evident in the Survey data. Item 56 asked, "Since becoming a legal resident, have you ever been very sick or injured but not gone to a doctor or waited to go?" Virtually all respondents (97 percent) said they had not hesitated to get medical care.

Pregnancy

In order to ascertain usual prenatal health practices and service utilization for the legalizing population, respondents who were women under age fifty were asked questions regarding pregnancy and prenatal care. Forty-four percent of the Pre-82s and 23 percent of the SAWs were asked if they were pregnant at the time of the Survey. Approximately five percent of these Pre-82s and three percent of these SAWs reported being pregnant at the time of the Survey, and one percent indicated that they did not know. (See Figure 6.18.)

Figure 6.18 - Pregnant at Time of Survey or in Two Years Before Survey



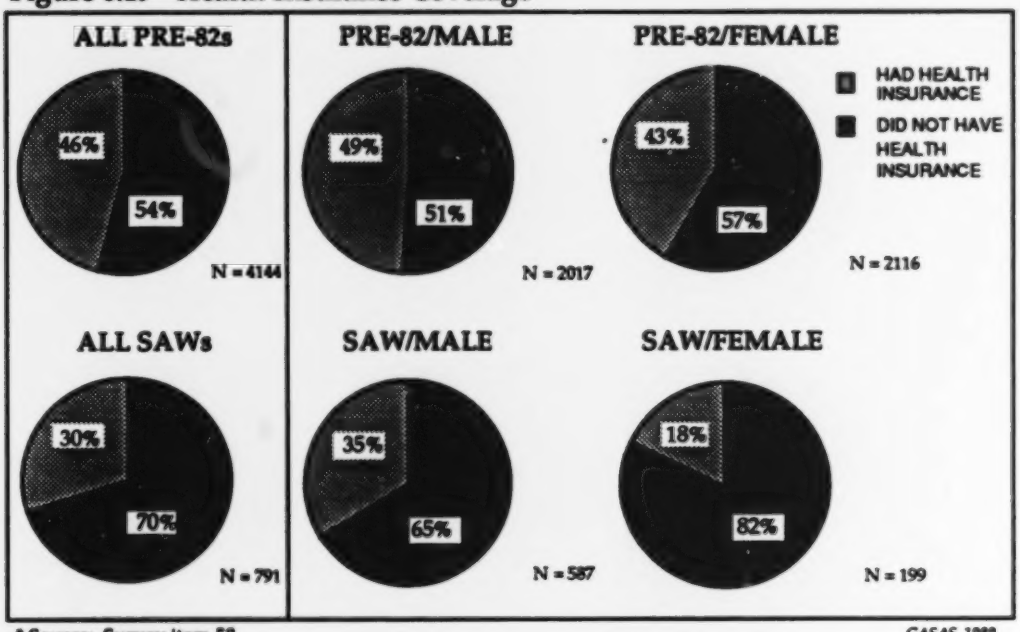
Female respondents under age 50 who said they were not pregnant at the time of the interview were asked (item 50), "Have you been pregnant in the past two years?" Twenty-two percent of these Pre-82s and 16 percent of these SAWs reported being pregnant in the two years before the Survey.

Most Pre-82s who were pregnant at the time of the Survey (87% of 85 respondents) reported having seen a doctor or nurse for the first time in the first trimester. Of the Pre-82s who said they had been pregnant in the two years before the Survey, 84 percent reported having seen a doctor for the first time in the first trimester, 14 percent in the second, and two percent in the third trimester. The number of pregnant SAW respondents was too small to reliably analyze when they first received pre-natal care.

Health Insurance

In response to Survey item 58, almost half (46%) of the Pre-82s and 30 percent of the SAWs reported they had health insurance. More Pre-82s than SAWs, and more men

Figure 6.19 - Health Insurance Coverage*



* Source: Survey item 58

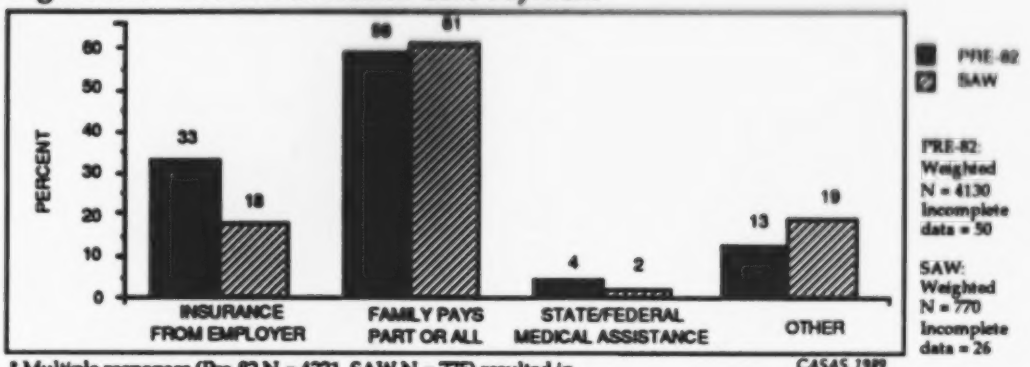
CASAS, 1989

than women in each group had health insurance. (See Figure 6.19.) These incidences of health insurance are far below the 73 percent rate of insurance for California's adult Hispanics elsewhere reported. [19]

To learn more about how health care and health insurance were paid for, interviewers asked the question (item 60), "How do you usually pay for health care when you or a family member needs medical attention?" One-third (33%) of the Pre-82s reported having employer-paid health insurance. Over half paid directly for their own health care, including seven percent who paid for their own health insurance. Only four percent indicated that they received government-sponsored care. (See Figure 6.20 and Appendix E, Table 6.6.) Fewer SAWs (18%) had insurance through an employer or paid for their own health insurance (2%); 61 percent paid directly for their own health care.

Pre-82s whose families earned less than $200 in weekly net family income and those who refused to answer about their family income were more likely to be uninsured. However, within the group of those earning over $200 in weekly net income, there was no direct correlation between increasing income levels and being insured. (See

Figure 6.20 - Method of Health Care Payment*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4231, SAW N = 775) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

Appendix E, Table 6.7.) These findings are consistent with the 1987 report to the California legislature, which concludes,

> The poor and near-poor at all ages are much more likely to be uninsured than are more affluent people... However, even significant numbers of people above this low-income level are uninsured.[20]

Data from the Survey relating occupations to health insurance support this finding: Pre-82s who worked in service industries, agriculture, and structural work were proportionately least likely to receive health insurance. (See Appendix E, Table 6.8.) The same report had the following major finding:

> One of the main factors contributing to the large number of uninsured people is the substantial proportion of employees who do not receive health insurance as a fringe benefit from their employer. Relatively large percentages of employees do not get this fringe benefit in retail businesses, personal services firms, some nondurable goods manufacturing sectors, agriculture, forestry, and fishing.[21]

Pre-82s who were most likely to have insurance were those in processing, professional, and operating/assembly jobs. (See Chapter 5 for a discussion of occupations.) Women Pre-82s in service, agricultural, and professional occupations had insurance less often than men.

Pre-82s who had health insurance were more likely to use health care after legalization than those who were uninsured. Eighty-four percent of the insured and 73 percent of the uninsured used a medical service.

Chapter Summary: Health

This chapter contains a health profile of Survey respondents, information about their lifestyle risk factors, utilization of health care services, and health insurance coverage.

Overall, the general health of this population, as determined through self-reports, was better than that of a general sample of Hispanic Californians age 25 to 34. Approximately 90 percent of newly legalized respondents, and only 78 percent in the general sample, reported being in "excellent" or "good" general health.

Except for injuries on the job, newly legalized persons reported having few major health problems. Only eight percent of the Pre-82s and six percent of the SAWs reported that they had experienced a major health problem within the last two years, and only five percent or less had ever been told that they had diabetes, high blood pressure, or high blood cholesterol. Their incidence of hypertension was reported to be less than half that of a comparable sample of Hispanic adults.

Survey respondents rarely missed work or interrupted their regular daily routines because of illness, and were infrequently confined to bed. Approximately 80 percent said that they had not had any restricted days in the last year, while only about eight percent said they had been unable to perform regular activities for more than five days.

Newly legalized men reported a relatively high incidence of smoking (33%) although women reported a low incidence (13%) in comparison with a general sample of Hispanic Californians age 25 to 34. Additionally, newly legalized persons reported relatively little consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Approximately 43 percent of Survey respondents visited a doctor about their medical problem(s) within the last year. However, 18 percent of the Pre-82 and 24 percent of the SAW respondents said that they had never consulted a doctor or assistant about any medical problem of their own. Further, although 30 percent visited a dentist within the preceding year, 22 percent of the Pre-82s and 30 percent of the SAWs said they had never seen a dentist.

Survey results suggest, but do not conclusively demonstrate, that newly legalized persons seek medical care less frequently than the general population of comparably

aged Hispanic adults. A variety of reasons may be offered to explain this difference including the possibilities that the legalizing population is generally healthier, less aware of available services, unable to afford needed services, or fearful that seeking publicly funded health care could jeopardize their legalization status.

Although 63 percent of California's adult Hispanics have health insurance, 54 percent of this Survey's Pre-82 respondents and 70 percent of the SAW respondents said that they are not insured. It is of great concern that California's population of newly legalized persons is potentially more at risk for major medical costs when they are seriously ill or injured than this comparable reference group. The Survey also demonstrated that Pre-82s who had health insurance were more likely to use health care (84%) than Pre-82s who were uninsured (73%).

The low incidence of health insurance, as well as the superior health reported by this population, may in part explain why newly legalized persons do not see medical practitioners more frequently.

Endnotes

1. Kaplan, G.A. and Camacho, T., "Perceived Health and Mortality: Nine-Year Followup of the Human Population Laboratory Cohort." *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 1983, Vol. 117, 292-304.

2. Original data from the State of California, Department of Health Services "Behavioral Risk Factors Survey (BRFS), " 1989, unpublished.

3. State of California, Department of Health Services ,"Hypertension Survey, 1983," in *Comparisons Between the Health Status of Males and Females in California* (Sacramento: California: California Health and Welfare Agency, Department of Health Services, 1987).

4. "Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health," Volume 8: Hispanic Health and Inventory Survey (HHANES), January 1986.

5. Original data from BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Hypertension Survey, 1983.

9. Original data from BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

10. Hypertension Survey, 1983.

11. BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

12. Ibid.

13. Original data from BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

14. National Institutes of Health, Consensus Development Panel, "Health Implications of Obesity." *National Institutes of Health, Consensus Development Conference Statement*, Vol. 5, No. 9, 1985.

15. Original data from BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

16. BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

17. Original data from BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

18. BRFS, 1989, unpublished.

19. E. Richard Brown et al, "Californians Without Health Insurance: A Report to the California Legislature," (California Policy Seminar, Los Angeles: University of California, Los Angeles, School of Public Health , 1987).

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

Chapter 7
Government Programs

Introduction

This chapter discusses the Survey respondents' or family members' use of selected government programs including Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP), General Assistance, the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC), Social Security, Unemployment Insurance (UI), Worker's Compensation and government housing assistance. During the legalization process, frequent or continuous reliance on some of these programs may threaten the legalization of persons if they cannot demonstrate a consistent employment history. These Survey items asked about program use by the respondent or any family member since family members who are U.S. citizens can qualify for certain government assistance programs that are not available to temporary residents. Responses must, therefore, be read with the understanding that they may apply to the respondent or to a family member. In addition, respondents may have withheld information about their own appropriate use of programs which they considered to be potentially threatening to their legalization.

Public Charge

Newly legalized persons must prove they are not likely to become "public charges." The INS uses two "tests" to determine an applicant's ability to be economically self-sufficient in the United States. The first is the traditional test, which considers presence or absence of mental or physical defects that would interfere with working, and willingess of the applicant, friends or family in the United States to provide financial support. Age is another factor to be considered. For example, someone who

is young, healthy, and in need of government assistance at the time of application for legalization may, given time, move from assistance to independence.

If the legalization applicant passes this first test, the inquiry ends. If he or she does not pass, however, a second test, known as the "Special Rule" for public charge may still be used to qualify a person for legalization. This rule, which applies to Pre-82s and SAWs, was added because many undocumented workers received low wages and could fail the first test due to low income.[1] The Special Rule is as follows:

> *An alien who has a consistent employment history which shows the ability to support himself or herself and his or her family even though his or her income may be below the poverty level is not excludable. . .* The alien's employment history need not be continuous in that it is uninterrupted. It should be continuous in the sense that the alien shall be regularly attached to the workforce, has an income over a substantial period of the applicable time, and has demonstrated the capacity to exist on his or her income and maintain his or her family without recourse to public cash assistance. The Special Rule is prospective in that the Service shall determine, based on the alien's history, whether he or she is likely to become a public charge. Past acceptance of public cash assistance within a history of consistent employment will enter into this decision. The weight given in considering applicability of the public charge provisions will depend on many factors but the length of time an applicant has received public cash assistance will constitute a significant factor. [2]

Programs that offer cash assistance include the following: AFDC, General Assistance and SSI/SSP. Non-cash programs, such as Food Stamps, Medi-Cal, Medicare, WIC and Headstart, do not affect the application.[3]

Additionally, cash programs that are based on earnings, such as Unemployment Insurance (UI), Worker's Compensation, Social Security, retirement benefits and State Disability Insurance, do not affect the eligibility of the applicant.[4] Applicants' misapprehension that use of noncash benefit programs may constitute evidence of being a public charge may have deterred their use of programs for which they are eligible.

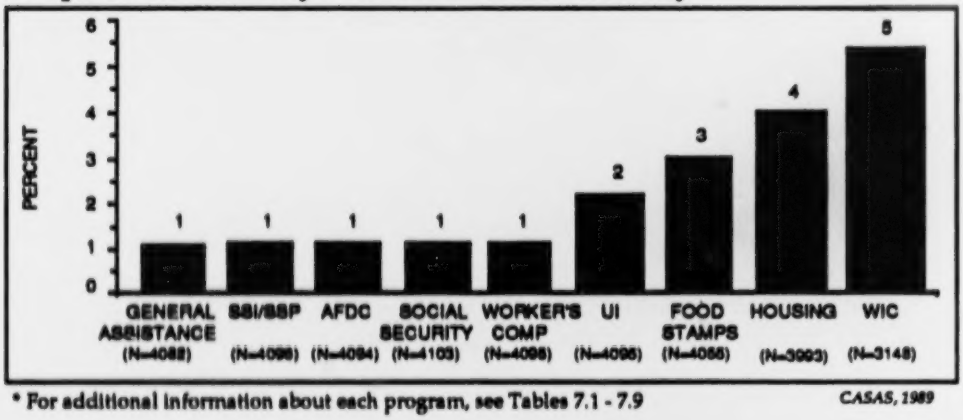
Program Eligibility

IRCA disqualifies NLPs from receiving certain federal public assistance benefits for five years from the date they are granted temporary legal residence. Specifically,

they are barred from receiving AFDC benefits, food stamps (except for SAWs), non-emergency care under Medi-Cal (except for SSI/SSP-eligible aged, blind, or disabled persons or children under 18 years of age who meet other program requirements), and unemployment insurance benefits based on credits earned prior to legalization. The effects of these bars to services, which apply from the date of application for temporary residence and remain in effect for five years, are outlined in Table 7.10 in Appendix E. [5]

Figure 7.1 presents an overview by program of Pre-82s who reported that they or a family member were receiving government assistance at the time of the Survey. Program utilization by Pre-82s and SAWs is presented in Tables 7.1 through 7.9. Due to the way in which this chapter's Survey questions were asked, the findings are not readily comparable to available statistics about program usage for the California population at large. The findings do indicate, however, that program utilization rates are low for members of Pre-82 and SAW families, probably lower than for the population as a whole. This should not be surprising, given that newly legalized persons are ineligible for several of the programs and may believe that program use by any family member could jeopardize their legal immigration status. On the whole, there appears to be lower reported use of cash assistance programs that are potentially problematic for newly legalized persons and greater reported use of programs that do not affect legalization. A program-by-program discussion of Survey responses follows.

Figure 7.1 - Pre-82 Use of Selected Government Programs by Respondent or Family Member at Time of Survey*



* For additional information about each program, see Tables 7.1 - 7.9

CASAS, 1989

Table 7.1

RECEIPT OF FOOD STAMPS BY
RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	90.5	94.0
Now receiving	2.9	3.2
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	4.0	2.1
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	2.5	0.4
Refused to answer	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Pre-82: N = 4055 Incomplete data = 125
SAW: N = 787 Incomplete data = 9

CASAS, 1989

Food Stamps

The Non-Assistance Food Stamp program provides improved levels of nutrition to eligible low-income households by offering food stamps at no cost. (Additional information about this program appears in Appendix E.) For Pre-82s, food stamps are available only to their citizen children, or to Pre-82 adults who are aged, blind, or disabled and are not receiving SSI/SSP. SAWs who are temporary or permanent residents are also eligible for food stamps. Since food stamps are not considered to be cash assistance, use of this program does not constitute evidence of being a "public charge."

Very few respondents in either group (approximately 3%) reported that they or a family member were receiving food stamps at the time of the interview, and only nine percent of the Pre-82s and six percent of the SAWs reported ever having received food stamps. (See Table 7.1.)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

AFDC provides cash assistance to low-income persons with children. Because it is a cash assistance program, legalization applicants who have received its benefits must

Table 7.2

RECEIPT OF AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC) BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	95.6	98.8
Now receiving	0.9	0.3
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	2.4	0.4
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	1.0	0.4
Refused to answer	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Pre-82: N = 4094	Incomplete data = 86	
SAW: N = 791	Incomplete data = 5	

CASAS, 1989

provide the INS proof of ability to be self-sufficient. Federal AFDC assistance is available to citizen children but not to other Pre-82 or SAW family members. State-only AFDC is available in California to Pre-82 permanent residents and SAWs who have achieved at least temporary residence status. In general, the eligibility requirements for state-only AFDC are less restrictive than federal requirements but have a shorter period during which benefits can be received. Respondents may not have been aware of which type of AFDC they or a family member received. AFDC is described in more detail in Appendix E.

Nearly all respondents said that neither they nor a family member had ever received AFDC (95.6% of the Pre-82s and 98.8% of the SAWs). (See Table 7.2.) The extremely low rate of participation among this population most likely reflects its concern about the public charge issue, program ineligibility of applicants for legalization according to the IRCA and INS regulations, low numbers of children, and their ability to earn or otherwise receive income in excess of the program's statutory need standard.

It is estimated that 43 percent of the Pre-82 respondents' families had at least one child born in the United States as a citizen. (This was calculated based on the age of respondents' youngest child and the date respondents entered the United States.) Of those with citizen children, approximately seven percent or less were receiving or had received AFDC. The other 93 percent may not have been otherwise eligible or did not apply to receive these benefits.

Table 7.3

RECEIPT OF SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI)/STATE SUPPLEMENTAL PAYMENTS (SSP) BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	98.1	99.6
Now receiving	1.0	0.2
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	0.7	0.1
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	0.1	0.1
Refused to answer	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Pre-82: N = 4096 Incomplete data = 84
SAW: N = 792 Incomplete data = 4

CASAS, 1989

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/ State Supplemental Payments(SSP)

SSI/SSP is a federally-managed cash assistance program providing federal and state funds for low-income persons who are aged, blind or disabled. (Appendix E contains additional information about this program in California.) Approximately 98 percent of the Pre-82s and 99.6 percent of the SAWs reported that neither they nor a family member had ever received SSI/SSP. (See Table 7.3.) Although both Pre-82s and SAWs could apply for this program by obtaining a hardship waiver from the INS, only about one percent of the Pre-82 families and about two-tenths of one percent of the SAW families were currently receiving it. Older family members may have been among the SSI/SSP recipients.

General Assistance

General Assistance is a cash assistance program which is administered through and funded by counties. It is generally available for those who do not qualify for state or federal cash assistance programs but meet other income and resource eligibility criteria.

Table 7.4

RECEIPT OF GENERAL ASSISTANCE
BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	95.7	99.1
Now receiving	1.0	0.3
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	1.9	0.4
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	1.2	0.2
Refused to answer	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Pre-82: N = 4082	Incomplete data = 98	
SAW: N = 791	Incomplete data = 5	

CASAS, 1989

As shown in Table 7.4, only about four percent of the Pre-82s and one percent of the SAWs reported that they or a family member had ever received General Assistance. Although SAWs and Pre-82s who have achieved temporary residence status are eligible to apply in California, at the time of the Survey, only one percent of the Pre-82 families said they or family members were current recipients and only three-tenths of one percent of the SAW families were currently receiving it. These percentages were so small that further analysis of related data was not warranted. It should be noted that receipt of General Assistance could constitute evidence of being a "public charge" which might discourage use of this program by the legalizing population.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is a special supplemental food program which provides food, vitamins, counseling and health care referrals to pregnant women and to children under the age of five. Its goal is to assure that children in low-income families start life with a healthy, balanced diet and access to medical care. All low-income newly legalized persons are eligible for WIC benefits.[6]

This was the most widely used of all government assistance programs that were included in the Survey, with nearly 23 percent of the Pre-82s and ten percent of the

Table 7.5

RECEIPT OF WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) BENEFITS BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER*
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	77.3	89.2
Now receiving	5.0	4.5
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	11.2	5.1
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	6.4	0.4
Refused to answer	0.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0

* About half of the male respondents were not asked this question.

Pre-82: N = 3148 Incomplete data = 1032
SAW: N = 468 Incomplete data = 328

CASAS, 1989

SAWs reporting using it at the time of the Survey or having used it at some time. (See Table 7.5.) About five percent of both the Pre-82 and SAW respondents reported that they or their families were receiving WIC benefits at the time of this Survey.

Government Housing Assistance

In item 108, respondents were asked, "Do you receive any type of government housing assistance such as Section 8, public housing assistance, or a subsidized home purchase loan?" Ninety-six percent of the Pre-82 and 97 percent of the SAW respondents were not receiving any housing assistance at the time of the Survey. Those who reported receipt of housing assistance most frequently mentioned subsidized home purchase loans.

The remaining programs are best categorized as social insurance programs, rather than public assistance. Eligibility for them relies on clients' participation in the labor market.

Table 7.6

RECEIPT OF SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS
BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	97.5	99.5
Now receiving	1.3	0.2
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	0.5	0.1
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	0.6	0.2
Refused to answer	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Pre-82: N = 4103 Incomplete data = 76
SAW: N = 791 Incomplete data = 5

CASAS, 1989

Social Security

Social Security provides benefits to workers who are aged, blind, or disabled. A person must have a Social Security number in order to apply for Social Security. There are no special restrictions for the legalizing population, and no danger of being considered a public charge for obtaining these benefits since, at this writing, all workers who accrue Social Security benefits by working in jobs covered by Social Security are entitled to them. However, almost all of the Pre-82s and SAWs (97.5% and 99.5% respectively) said neither they nor a family member had ever received Social Security. (See Table 7.6.)

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Unemployment Insurance is a federal/state program that compensates those who become unemployed through no fault of their own. Eligibility is based on an employee's earning record during the first four of the last five completed quarters prior to filing. A non-citizen claimant for Unemployment Insurance must have valid authorization to work from the INS and must have that status verified by the INS.[7]

Table 7.7

RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	85.1	88.6
Now receiving	1.9	3.4
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	8.8	6.6
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	4.1	1.4
Refused to answer	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Pre-82: N = 4095 Incomplete data = 85
SAW: N = 792 Incomplete data = 4

CASAS, 1989

Table 7.8

PRE-82 RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE BY OCCUPATION
(In weighted percent)

Occupation	N	Received U.I.*	Never received U.I.
Professional	170	7	93
Clerical	150	16	84
Service	1029	11	89
Agriculture	327	33	67
Processing	369	14	86
Operating	1048	17	83
Structural	279	11	89
Housewife	430	10	90
Never worked	84	6	94

*Includes respondents who were receiving or had ever received Unemployment Insurance.

N = 3888 Incomplete data = 292

CASAS, 1989

As shown in Table 7.7, a total of 15 percent of the Pre-82s and 11 percent of the SAWs reported that they or a family member benefited from Unemployment Insurance at the time of the Survey or before. Approximately two percent of the Pre-82s and three percent of the SAWs reported that they or a family member were receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits at the time of the interview.

Pre-82s who worked in agriculture during the year before the interviews were more likely than Pre-82s in other occupations to have received Unemploymnent Insurance. (See Table 7.8.) In general, for both Pre-82s and SAWs combined, a greater proportion of women than men received Unemployment Insurance (17% and 13% respectively).

Worker's Compensation

Worker's Compensation is available to anyone who is seriously injured at work. Worker's Compensation is not a government program in the same sense as others discussed in this chapter: while the government mandates and sets the standards for Worker's Compensation, it does not fund it. State law requires employers to maintain Worker's Compensation coverage for their employees, either by paying into a government-owned insurer or purchasing private coverage. (Some employers are self-insured.)

Table 7.9

RECEIPT OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION
BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY MEMBER
(In weighted percent)

Use of Program	Pre-82	SAW
Never received	93.3	94.4
Now receiving	1.3	1.5
Received less than 5 years ago, but not now	3.8	3.0
Received 5 or more years ago, but not now	1.6	1.0
Refused to answer	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Pre-82: N = 4095 Incomplete data = 85
SAW: N = 792 Incomplete data = 4

CASAS, 1989

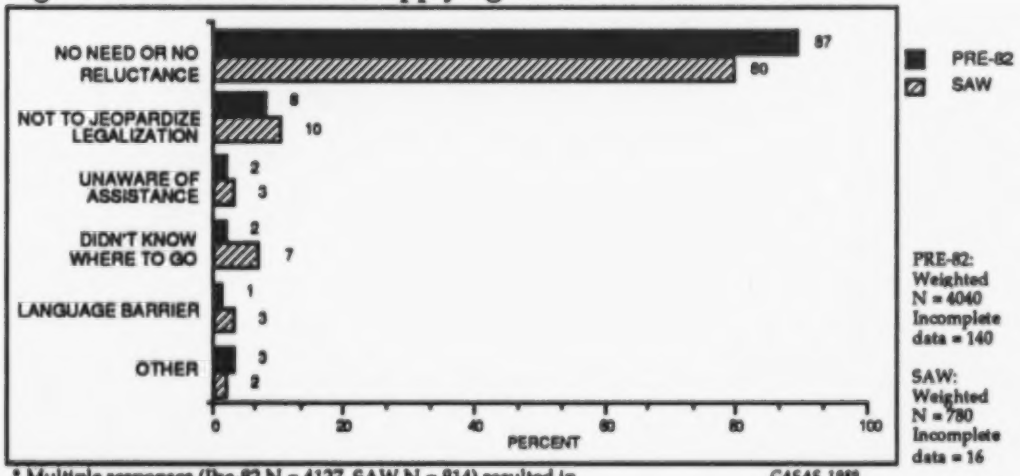
As illustrated in Table 7.9, about seven percent of the Pre-82s and about six percent of the SAWs reported that they or a family member had received Worker's Compensation benefits at the time of the Survey or before. Very few in either group reported current receipt of benefits (1.3% and 1.5%).

Reasons for Not Using Benefits

In item 105, respondents were asked, "Within the last five years, have you ever needed assistance but been reluctant to apply for it for any reason? If yes, why?" Figure 7.2 shows that most of the respondents (87% of the Pre-82s and 80% of the SAWs) said they had not needed or had never been reluctant to apply for assistance.

Of those who needed assistance but did not apply for it, the most common reason given was apprehension that receipt of the program benefit could jeopardize their legalization. About eight percent of the Pre-82s and ten percent of the SAWs gave this reason. Additional reasons included being unaware that assistance was available, not knowing where to go for assistance, and being concerned about a language barrier.

Figure 7.2 - Reasons for Not Applying for Government Assistance*



* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4137, SAW N = 814) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

Chapter Summary

This chapter discusses respondents' use of certain government programs: Food Stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income/ State Supplementary Payment, General Assistance, the Women, Infant and Children Program, housing assistance, Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, and Worker's Compensation .

Questions addressed the use of these programs by the respondent or by family members, since some children who are U.S. citizens or other immediate family members can qualify for some government assistance programs which are not available to temporary residents.

All responses to questions in this section must be interpreted in the light of two important facts. First, prior to becoming legalization applicants, respondents were "the undocumented," living here in fear of being discovered and deported. It is likely that many were generally mistrustful of "the government" and unsure of the consequences of applying for government programs.

Second, as the legalization program was publicized and as its requirements and prohibitions were defined by the INS, the "public charge" issue generated concern and confusion. Fear of being deemed a public charge (the opposite of economically self-sufficient and, thus, ineligible for legalization) was likely a deterrent to use of government programs. Although guidelines were promulgated defining the legalizing population's eligibility for public benefits, the extent to which legalization applicants understood them and sought services is not fully known. Consequently, respondents may have understated their use of government programs.

In general, respondents and their families rarely used government programs, especially those cash assistance programs which could jeopardize their successful participation in the legalization process. The five programs of highest reported use were the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC), Unemployment Insurance (UI), Food Stamps, Worker's Compensation, and government-assisted housing. No more than four and one-half percent of the Pre-82 or one percent of the SAW respondents reported that they or a family member had ever received a benefit under any of the following four programs: Aid to Families with Dependent Children, General Assistance, Social Security, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/State Supplemental Payments (SSP).

The WIC Program was reported to have provided benefits to 23 percent of the Pre-82 and ten percent of the SAW families including five percent of each group receiving benefits at the time of this Survey. This program provides food, vitamins, counseling, and health care referrals to pregnant women and children under age five.

A total of 15 percent of the Pre-82 and 11 percent of the SAW families had at some time received Unemployment Insurance benefits. Two percent of the Pre-82 and three percent of the SAW families were currently receiving U.I. benefits.

Nine percent of the Pre-82 families and six percent of the SAW families had ever received food stamps including about three percent of each group who were currently receiving this benefit.

Approximately five-sixths (87% of the Pre-82s and 80% of the SAWs) reported that, within the past five years, their families had never needed assistance under any of the programs included in this Survey or had not been reluctant to apply for needed assistance.

Endnotes

1. Katherine Brady et al, eds, *Legalization: Phase II, Applying for Permanent Residence,* (Palo Alto, California: Immigrant Legal Resource Center, 1988).

2. U.S Immigration and Naturalization Service, INS Regulations: 8 CFR, Section 245a.3 (F) (4) (iii).

3. Katherine Brady et al, eds, *Legalization: Phase II, Applying for Permanent Residence,* (Palo Alto, California: Immigrant Legal Resource Center, 1988).

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

Appendix A

Survey Design and Development

The California Health and Welfare Agency and CASAS staff designed and developed the Survey content and methodology to address the concerns of legislative staff, state and local program managers, federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) staff, advisors, and advocates. To the extent possible, relevant research findings were incorporated into the Survey design. A number of items (principally from the INS-funded "National Legalization Survey" which is currently being reported by WESTAT, Inc.) were incorporated into this Survey in their original or slightly adapted forms in order to provide a basis for subsequent comparisons with, and elaborations of, California findings. In December 1988, the HHS granted provisional approval for SLIAG funding of the Survey based upon its acceptance of proposed Survey items, sample methodology, and budgetary information. The administration of Surveys commenced in late February 1989 after final HHS approval of revisions to the Survey instrument based in part on pilot testing in the San Diego area and additional comments from sources including participating bilingual interviewers.

Summary of Items Included in the Survey of Newly Legalized Persons

Category	Survey Item Number
Demographic Profile	
Rural vs. urban background	3
Date of entry to the U.S.	4
Date of birth	
Gender	
Legalization Status and Knowledge of Legalization Process	
Legalization status	1
Pre-82 or SAW status	2
Application filed with INS or intermediary	5
Application filing date for temporary residence; receipt of employment authorization card	6-7
Awareness of need to apply for permanent residence	8
Status of application for permanent residence	9-11
Last month/year deadline to apply for permanent residence	12
Education and English Language Proficiency	
Extent of communication in English at work or outside home	13
Previous classes in the U.S.	14
Length of time attending classes (weeks)	15-17
Current classes	18
Extent of class participation (days/week; hours/week)	19-20
Main reasons for attending classes; prospective additional classes	21-22
Certificate or letter (for 40 hours) of completion	23
Purpose of education	24-25
Sources of information about the education requirement	26-27
Intention to apply for citizenship	28
Household Composition	
Marital status and spousal living arrangement	29-31
Number of children and their ages	32-33
Number of people in nuclear family and household	34-35
Legal status of household members (temporary residents, permanent residents, and citizens)	36-38

Category	Survey Item Number
Health	
Overall general health (self-rating)	39
Primary care physician	40
Length of time since doctor consulted	41
Length of time since dentist consulted	42
Major health problems in the last two years including diabetes, high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol	43-44
Incidence of health problems in past 12 months; serious injury on the job	45-48
Pregnancy and utilization of prenatal care services	49-53
Types of health care facilities used before and after legalization	54-55
Hesitation/willingess to see a doctor since legalization	56-57
Health insurance	58
Knowledge of entitlement to health care	59
Method of payment for health care	60
Health indicators: diet, smoking, drinking, exercise, personal loss or misfortune, support network, height, and weight	61-74
Employment and Income	
Occupation before immigration	75
Work history in U.S.; current activity (past month)	76-77
Reasons for unemployment	78-79
Job search strategies	80
Use of job preparation services	81-82
Current occupation (past 12 months)	83
Current type of business or industry; involvement in agricultural work in the past two years	84-85
Migration to do agricultural work	86
Plans for future in agriculture	87
Hours of work (first and second jobs) per week	88-90
Hours of work per year	93
Individual weekly income	91-92
Family weekly income	94-95
Use of childcare while attending classes	96

Category	Survey Item Number
Public Assistance and Other Programs	
Family member participation in selected government programs: food stamps; AFDC; Supplemental Security Income; Unemployment Insurance; workers' compensation; WIC	97-104
Reasons for use or non-use of government program assistance	105
Housing	
Type of housing	106
Monthly housing cost	107
Use of government housing assistance	108-109

Appendix B

The Survey Instrument

The Survey of Newly Legalized Persons was developed specifically for this study. It was designed to collect detailed information on subjects of vital interest to SLIAG planners and program implementors. Approximately 35 of its 109 items were adapted from the nationally focused, INS-funded WESTAT study or health surveys in current use. The 109-item survey instrument was administered orally on a one-to-one basis, usually in Spanish. Interviews took an average of 30 to 45 minutes to administer.

A#_____

Survey of Newly Legalized Persons

Questionnaire

in English and Spanish

CASAS
In cooperation with the
Health and Welfare Agency, State of California
1989

Comments

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Introduction

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is (state your name).

If you are able to speak the interviewee's native language, ask:

¿Le parece bien que hagamos esta entrevista en inglés o prefiere que hablemos en su idioma natal?
Do you prefer having this interview in English or in (native language)?

Le agradezco su cooperación durante esta entrevista. Le haré algunas preguntas relacionadas con sus antecedentes familiares, de trabajo, acerca de su salud y sus planes para el futuro.
Thank you for helping with this survey. I will be asking you some questions related to your background, family, your health, work, and about your plans for the future.

La información que usted me proporcione, no tendrá su nombre. No afectará en forma alguna su solicitud de legalización. Esta información será usada para planear los programas y servicios en California para los próximos años. Tiene usted alguna pregunta antes de que comencemos?
The information you give me today will not have your name on it. It does not in any way affect your application for legalization or citizenship in the future. It will be used to plan for programs and services in California over the next several years. Do you have any questions before we begin?

Información Migratoria
Immigration Information

¿Me permite ver su tarjeta de amnistía?
May I see your amnesty card ?

1. Indicate the type of card.

- ☐ A. Employment Authorization Card (I-688A)
- ☐ B. Temporary Resident Card (I-688)
- ☐ C. Permanent Resident Card (I-551)
- ☐ D. Other (specify) (e.g. INS Receipt, etc.) _____
- ☐ E. No INS document brought to interview

- Card Number A ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Write the interviewee's amnesty card number in the boxes.

If the interviewee does not have his/her card, conduct the interview and ask the teacher or Agency Coordinator for the number or ask him/her to bring the card to the next class.

(2.) If interviewee has a card, find the Section number on the card. It is between the photograph and fingerprint.

If intervewee has no card, ask:

¿Calificó usted para su solicitud porque ha vivido en los Estados Unidos antes de 1982, o porque trabajó en el campo?
Did you qualify to apply because of living in the United States since before 1982, or because you worked in agriculture?

☐ A. Pre-82 (Section 245A)
☐ B. SAW (Section 210)

- Write date of birth from the card.

If interviewee does not have his/her card, ask:

¿Cuándo nació?
When were you born?

_____ Month _____ Day _____ Year

Return the card to the interviewee.

- ***¿Cuál es la zona postal donde usted vive actualmente?*** ☐☐☐☐☐
What is the zip code where you now live? (5 digits)

If not known, ask the teacher or Agency Coordinator after the interview. The number must be exact.

- Mark the interviewee's gender:

Male ☐ Female ☐

- ***¿En dónde solicitó su legalización?***
Where did you apply for legalization?

City _____

INS (Immigration Service) Legalization Office (if known) _____

3. ***¿La población de la ciudad o pueblo dónde usted vivió la mayor parte de su vida (antes de venir a los Estados Unidos) era más de 1,000 habitantes o menos de 1000?***
Was the population of the city or town where you lived the longest (before moving to the United States) 1,000 or more, or less than 1,000 ?

- ☐ A. 1,000 or more
- ☐ B. Less than 1,000

- If from Mexico, ask:

¿En que estado vivió?
Which state did you live in?

_____

4. ***¿Cuándo llegó a vivir por primera vez a los Estados Unidos?***
When did you first come to live in the United States?

_____ Month _____ Year

- ☐ A. 1985 or later
- ☐ B. 1984
- ☐ C. 1983
- ☐ D. 1982
- ☐ E. 1980 - 1981
- ☐ F. 1978 - 1979
- ☐ G. 1976 - 1977
- ☐ H. 1974 - 1975
- ☐ I. 1973 or earlier
- ☐ J. Don't know

5. ***¿Solicitó usted su legalización directamente con el INS (Servicios de Inmigración y Naturalización) o a través de una organización que ayuda a la comunidad?***
Did you file your application for legalization with the INS (Immigration Service), or did an organization help you file?

- ☐ A. INS
- ☐ B. QDE or CBO (Community-based organization)
- ☐ C. Lawyers
- ☐ D. Other (specify) _____

6. ***Cuándo (en qué fecha) entregó su solicitud al INS (Servicios de Inmigración) para obtener su residencia legal temporal?***
When was your application filed with the INS to get temporary legal residency status?

_____ _____
Month Year

- ☐ A. May - June 1987
- ☐ B. July - Sep 1987
- ☐ C. Oct - Dec 1987
- ☐ D. Jan - Mar 1988
- ☐ E. Apr - June 1988
- ☐ F. July - Sept 1988
- ☐ G. Oct - Nov 1988
- ☐ H. After Nov 1988 (Please explain: _____)
- ☐ I. Don't know

7. ***¿Cuándo recibío su primer tarjeta del INS? (tarjeta de autorización para trabajar, roja y blanca)***
When did you get your first card, a red and white Employment Authorization Card, from the INS?

_____ _____
Month Year

- ☐ A. May - June 87
- ☐ B. July - Sep 87
- ☐ C. Oct - Dec 87
- ☐ D. Jan - Mar 88
- ☐ E. Apr - June 88
- ☐ F. July - Sept 88
- ☐ G. Oct - Dec 88
- ☐ H. Jan 89 or later
- ☐ I. Never got an Employment Authorization Card
- ☐ J. Other (specify) _____

For "Pre-82s" ONLY: (For SAWS: Skip to Education and Language Proficiency)

8. ***¿Sabe usted que después de que obtenga la residencia temporal, tendrá que hacer otra solicitud para poder obtener su residencia permanente?***
Did you know that after you get temporary legal residency status you have to re-apply to get permanent residency status?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no, give the student a yellow bilingual flyer describing how to apply for permanent residency.

9. ***¿Ha recibido la solicitud del INS (por correo) para solicitar su residencia permanente?***
Have you received your application in the mail from the INS for permanent legal residency?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. I got one on my own (not in the mail from INS)
- ☐ C. No
- ☐ D. Don't know

10. ***¿Ya ha solicitado su residencia permanente?***
Have you already applied to get permanent legal residency status?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Don't know

If no, go to #12.

11. ***¿Cuál es el estado de su solicitud? ¿Ya ha sido entrevistado? ¿Esta usted esperando recibir su tarjeta de residencia permanente, o ya ha recibido una carta del INS donde le piden más información o le rechazan su solicitud?***
What is the status of your application? Have you had an interview? Are you waiting to receive your new permanent residence card, or have you received a letter from the INS either requesting more information or denying your application?

- ☐ A. Not yet had interview
- ☐ B. Had interview, waiting (no decision by INS yet)
- ☐ C. Approved by INS
- ☐ D. Denied by INS
- ☐ E. Other (specify) _____

12. ***¿Cuál es el último mes y año en que usted podrá solicitar su residencia legal permanente?***
When is the last month and year that you can apply for permanent residence?

Month _____ Year _____

- ☐ A. Jan - Oct 89
- ☐ B. Nov - Dec 89
- ☐ C. Jan - Mar 90
- ☐ D. Apr - June 90
- ☐ E. July - Sep 90
- ☐ F. Oct - Nov 90
- ☐ G. Dec 90
- ☐ H. Jan 91 or later
- ☐ I. Don't know
- ☐ J. Other (specify) _____

If interviewee doesn't know, give the yellow brochure. Do not stop to figure out the student's last date during the interview.

Educación y Conocimientos del Idioma Inglés
Education and Language Proficiency

13. ***¿Qué tanto habla usted inglés en el trabajo o fuera de su casa?***
How much do you communicate in English when you are at work or outside the home?

- ☐ A. All of the time
- ☐ B. Most of the time
- ☐ C. About half of the time
- ☐ D. Some, but less than half the time
- ☐ E. Very little
- ☐ F. Do not communicate in English at all

14. ***¿Ha tomado alguna otra clase de inglés antes de ésta?*** Si la respuesta es afirmativa, ***¿Que tipo de clases ha tomado?***
Have you taken any classes in the United States before this one? If yes, *What type of classes have you taken?*

➡ Check as many as apply. Probe if necessary.

☐ A.	No	No (ninguna)
☐ B.	ESL or ESL with Citizenship	Inglés y Ciudadanía (Civismo)
☐ C.	History/Government/ Citizenship	Historia/Gobierno/Ciudadania
☐ D.	Basic Skills / Basic Education	Educación Básica/Primaria
☐ E.	GED / High School	Secundaria
☐ F.	Skills / Job Training	Capacitación para un trabajo específico
☐ G.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique) _____

15. ***¿En qué mes se inscribió (empezó a tomar clases)?***
What month did you enroll (begin taking classes)?

- ☐ A. Before September, 1988
- ☐ B. September, 1988
- ☐ C. October, 1988
- ☐ D. November, 1988
- ☐ E. December, 1988
- ☐ F. January, 1989
- ☐ G. February, 1989 or later

16. ***¿Ha asistido a la escuela <u>regularmente</u> desde septiembre o antes de septiembre?***
Have you been attending <u>regularly</u> since September 1988 or earlier?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

17. ***¿Cuántas semanas asistió a la escuela en los últimos 12 meses?***
How many weeks have you gone to school in the past 12 months?

- ☐ A. 0 - 4 weeks (semanas)
- ☐ B. 5 - 6 weeks (semanas)
- ☐ C. 7 - 8 weeks (semanas)
- ☐ D. 9 - 10 weeks (semanas)
- ☐ E. 11 - 12 weeks (semanas)
- ☐ F. 13 - 14 weeks
- ☐ G. 15 - 16 weeks
- ☐ H. 17 - 18 weeks
- ☐ I. 19 - 20 weeks
- ☐ J. More than 20 weeks

18. ***¿En qué clases esta usted actualmente inscrito?***
What type of classes are you enrolled in now?

➡ Check as many as apply. Probe if necessary.

☐ A.	No	No (ninguna)
☐ B.	ESL or ESL with Citizenship	Inglés y Ciudadanía (Civismo)
☐ C.	History/Government/ Citizenship	Historia/Gobierno/Ciudadania
☐ D.	Basic Skills / Basic Education	Educación Básica/Primaria
☐ E.	GED / High School	Secundaria
☐ F.	Skills / Job Training	Capacitación para un trabajo específico
☐ G.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique) _____

19. ***¿Cuántos días a la semana asistió (o asiste) a la escuela (todas sus clases)?***
How many days per week did you (or do you) usually attend (all of your classes)?

- ☐ A. 1 day
- ☐ B. 2 days
- ☐ C. 3 days
- ☐ D. 4 days
- ☐ E. 5 days
- ☐ F. 6 days
- ☐ G. 7 days

20. ***¿Cuántas horas por semana asistió (o asiste)?***
How many hours per week did you (or do you) usually attend?

- ☐ A. 1 - 2 hours (horas)
- ☐ B. 3 hours
- ☐ C. 4 hours
- ☐ D. 5 hours
- ☐ E. 6 hours
- ☐ F. 7 - 8 hours
- ☐ G. 9 - 11 hours
- ☐ H. 12 - 14 hours
- ☐ I. 15 - 19 hours
- ☐ J. 20 hours or more

21. ***¿Cuáles son las razones principales por las que usted asiste a ésta u otras clases?***
What are your main reasons for attending this or other classes?

➠ Check as many as apply. Do not probe.

☐ A.	To obtain citizenship	Para obtener la ciudadanía
☐ B.	To increase work opportunities	Para aumentar las oportunidades de trabajo
☐ C.	To increase general proficiency in English	Para mejorar el inglés
☐ D.	To obtain permanent legal residency status	Para obtener la residencia permanente
☐ E.	To obtain a certificate of satisfactory pursuit	Para obtener un certificado
☐ F.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique)_____

22. ***¿Piensa usted asistir a otras clases después de que termine este curso?***
Do you think you will attend one or more additional classes after this class is completed?

- ☐ A. Yes, definitely
- ☐ B. Probably, but not definitely
- ☐ C. I have no idea
- ☐ D. Probably not
- ☐ E. Definitely not

23. ***Algunos estudiantes que han estudiado por lo menos 40 horas (de inglés, historia o gobierno) en cursos anteriores han recibido un certificado o una carta de su escuela para ser entregado al INS. ¿Ha recibido algún certificado?***
Some students who have studied at least 40 hours (of ESL, history or government) in a class have received a certificate or a letter from their school to give to the INS. Have you received a certificate or letter?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Not yet but expect to receive
- ☐ D. Other (specify) _____
- ☐ E. Don't know

24. ***No es necesario tomar el examen del INS para obtener su residencia permanente. Por ejemplo, personas que han asistido a clases de inglés, historia o gobierno por lo menos 40 horas, no necesitan tomar el examen para la residencia permanente. También las personas que calificaron porque han trabajado en el campo no tienen porque tomar el examen o ir a la escuela. Si usted supiera que no tiene que tomar clases para cumplir con los requisitos de legalización del INS, tomaría de cualquier manera este curso?***
It is not necessary to take an INS test to become permanent residents. For example, people who have attended at least 40 hours of a class in English, history or government do not have to take a test for permanent residence. Also, people who qualified because they worked in agriculture do not have to take a test or go to school. Would you stay in this class if you did not need to be in it to meet the INS requirements ?

- ☐ A. Yes, would probably take the class
- ☐ B. Yes, would take part of the class but not the entire class
- ☐ C. No, would probably not take this class
- ☐ D. Other (specify) _____
- ☐ E. Don't know

If yes, go to #26.

25. ***¿Piensa usted tomar este curso en alguna otra fecha?***
Do you think you would take this class at some later date?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Other (specify) _____
- ☐ D. Don't know

26. ***¿Como se informó acerca de los requisitos educativos del proceso de legalización?***
How did you first find out about the education requirement in the legalization process?

➡ Check all that apply. Do not probe.

- ☐ A. Newspaper (in English)
- ☐ B. Newspaper (in native language)
- ☐ C. Radio (in English)
- ☐ D. Radio (in native language)
- ☐ E. Television (in English)
- ☐ F. Television (in native language)
- ☐ G. Letter, notice or leaflet (specify) _____
- ☐ H. Meeting or "word of mouth" (specify) _____
- ☐ I. Church
- ☐ J. Other community group _____

27.

☐ A.	School	Escuela
☐ B.	Employer	Patrón (jefe)
☐ C.	Union	Sindicato (union)
☐ D.	Work Associate	Compañero de trabajo
☐ E.	Relative	Pariente
☐ F.	Friend/Neighbor	Amigo/vecino
☐ G.	INS	
☐ H.	Other (specify) _____	

28. ***Los residentes permanentes pueden aplicar para la ciudadanía después de cinco años. ¿Tiene intenciones de solicitar la ciudadanía?***
Permanent residents may apply for citizenship after five years. Do you intend to apply for citizenship?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Don't know

Household Composition

- ***Las siguientes preguntas son acerca del número de personas que viven en su casa (hogar). Cuando hablemos de "su casa," nos referiremos a las personas que normalmente comen y duermen en la misma casa que usted.***
  The next questions are about the number of people who live in your household. By "household," I mean the people who usually eat and sleep in the same home as yours.

Complete the information on the worksheet on the next page by asking #29, 30, 32, 34, and 35.

29. ***¿Está usted actualmente casado?***
Are you currently married?

- ☐ A. Yes (includes "common law" marriages) (union libre - viven juntos pero no están casados)
- ☐ B. No (mark "0" for spouse on worksheet)
- ☐ C. Other (specify) _____
- ☐ D. Refuse to answer

If no, go to #31.

30. ***¿Vive usted con su esposo/esposa en la misma casa?***
Do you and your husband/wife live in the same household?

- ☐ A. Married and in same household (mark "1" for spouse on worksheet)
- ☐ B. Married and in different households (mark "0" for spouse on worksheet)
- ☐ C. Refuse to answer

Go to #32.

31. ***¿Ha estado usted casado alguna vez?***
Were you ever married?

- ☐ A. Yes (widowed, divorced, or separated)
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Refuse to answer

32. ***¿Cuántos hijos tiene que viven con usted (incluyendo los hijos de su esposo/sa)?***
How many children do you have who live with you now, (including your spouse's children)? _____

Enter the total for "Children" on the worksheet.

- ☐ A. No children living in household
- ☐ B. 1 child living in household
- ☐ C. 2 children living in household
- ☐ D. 3 children living in household
- ☐ E. 4
- ☐ F. 5
- ☐ G. 6
- ☐ H. 7
- ☐ I. 8
- ☐ J. 9 or more

If no children, go to #34.

33. ***¿Cuáles son las edades de los niños que viven con usted (incluyendo los hijos de su esposo/esposa)?***
What are the ages of the children living with you now (including your spouse's children)?

0 - 3 years

- ☐ A. 1 child
- ☐ B. 2 or more

4 - 5 years old

- ☐ C. 1 child
- ☐ D. 2 or more

6 - 12

- ☐ E. 1 child
- ☐ F. 2 or more

13 -17

- ☐ G. 1 child
- ☐ H. 2 or more

18 +

- ☐ I. 1 child
- ☐ J. 2 or more

34. **Ask the following questions to complete the worksheet as needed.**

¿Cuántos de sus nietos viven con usted?
How many of your grandchildren live with you? _____
¿Cuántos de sus hermanos y hermanas viven con usted?
How many of your brothers and sisters live with you? _____
¿Cuántos de sus padres viven con usted?
How many of your parents live with you? _____
¿Cuántos de sus abuelos y bisabuelos viven con usted?
How many of your grandparents and great-grandparents live with you? _____

Code the "Nuclear Subtotal:"

- ☐ A. 1 person (Self only)
- ☐ B. 2 people
- ☐ C. 3 people
- ☐ D. 4 people
- ☐ E. 5 people
- ☐ F. 6 people
- ☐ G. 7 people
- ☐ H 8 people
- ☐ I. 9 people
- ☐ J. More than 9 people

35. **Ask the following questions to complete the worksheet, as needed.**

¿Cuántos otros parientes viven con usted?
How many other relatives live with you?
¿Cuántas personas que no sean parientes viven con usted?
How many non-relatives live with you?

Code the "Household Total:"

- ☐ A. None
- ☐ B. 1 person
- ☐ C. 2 people
- ☐ D. 3 people
- ☐ E. 4 people
- ☐ F. 5 people
- ☐ G. 6 people
- ☐ H. 7 people
- ☐ I. 8 people
- ☐ J. 9 or more people

Household Worksheet

Self:	1
Spouse:	
Children:	☐
Grandchildren:	
Brothers and Sisters:	
Parents:	
Grandparents and Great-grandparents:	
Nuclear Subtotal:	☐
Other relatives (aunts, uncles, cousins, in-laws, etc.):	
Non-relatives:	
Household Total:	☐

If interviewee is the only family member in the household, go to **Health** (#39).

36. ***¿Cuántos miembros de su familia que viven con usted tienen residencia temporal (sin incluirse usted)?***
How many family members living in your household are temporary residents (not including yourself)?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 2
- ☐ D. 3
- ☐ E. More than 3

37. ***¿Cuántos familiares que viven con usted son residentes permanentes (sin incluirse usted)?***
How many family members living in your household are permanent residents (not including yourself)?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 2
- ☐ D. 3
- ☐ E. More than 3

38. ***¿Cuántos miembros de su familia, que viven con usted en la misma casa, son ciudadanos norteamericanos?***
How many family members living in your household are United States citizens?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 2
- ☐ D 3
- ☐ E. More than 3

Health

39. ***¿Diría usted que en general goza de excelente salud, buena salud, normal, o mala salud?***
Would you say that your health in general is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

- ☐ A. Excellent
- ☐ B. Good
- ☐ C. Fair
- ☐ D. Poor

40. ***¿Tiene usted un doctor familiar?***
Do you have a usual family doctor?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Other (specify) _____

41. ***¿Hace cuánto tiempo que habló con un doctor o ayudante de doctor acerca de algún problema médico que tenía o tiene? No tome en cuenta el exámen médico requerido para la legalización.*** **(Para mujeres:** ***No tome en cuenta los servicios relacionados con el embarazo.)***
About how long has it been since you talked to a doctor or assistant about a medical problem you had or have? Do not count the required medical exam for legalization.
(For women: *Do not count medical services related to pregnancy.)*

Probe if necessary.

- ☐ A. 1 - 3 months
- ☐ B. 4 - 6 months
- ☐ C. More than 6 months, but less than 1 year ago
- ☐ D. 1 year or more, but less than 2 years ago
- ☐ E. 2 years or more, but less than 3 years ago
- ☐ F. 3 or more years ago
- ☐ G. Have never been to a doctor
- ☐ H. Don't know

42. ***¿Hace cuánto tiempo que consultó al dentista o a su asistente?***
About how long has it been since you have seen a dentist or dental assistant?

Probe if necessary.

- ☐ A. 1 - 3 months
- ☐ B. 4 - 6 months
- ☐ C. More than 6 months, but less than 1 year ago
- ☐ D. 1 year or more, but less than 2 years ago
- ☐ E. 2 years or more, but less than 3 years ago
- ☐ F. 3 or more years ago
- ☐ G. Have never been to a doctor
- ☐ H. Don't know

43. ***¿Ha tenido algún problema serio de salud (sin incluir embarazo) en los últimos dos años?***
Have you had any major health problems (not including pregnancy) within the last two years?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

44. ***¿Alguna vez le ha dicho un doctor o una persona relacionada con la salud que usted padece de:***
Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have:

Check as many as apply.

¿Diabetes (azucar en la sangre)?
Diabetes (or sugar diabetes)?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

¿Alto colesterol en la sangre?
High blood cholesterol?

- ☐ E. Yes
- ☐ F. No

¿Presión alta ?
High blood pressure?

- ☐ C. Yes
- ☐ D. No

- ☐ G. Refuse to answer

Be sure to ask #45, 46, 47 and 48 of all interviewees.

45. ***¿Durante los últimos doce meses, estuvo usted muy enfermo o lastimado como para no poder llevar a cabo sus actividades diarias por tres días seguidos o más (sin incluir embarazos)?***
Within the last twelve months, were you ever so sick or injured that you had to miss regular daily activities like work or school for 3 days in a row or longer (not including for pregnancy)?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Don't know

46. ***¿Durante los últimos doce meses, aproximadamente cuántos días en total no pudo usted efectuar sus actividades diarias (sin incluir embarazos)?***
During the last twelve months, about how many days in all were you unable to do your regular activities (not including for pregnancy)?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1 - 2
- ☐ C. 3 - 5
- ☐ D. 6 - 10
- ☐ E. 11 - 20
- ☐ F. 21 - 30
- ☐ G. 31 - 60
- ☐ H. more than 60
- ☐ I. Don't know

47. ***¿Durante los últimos doce meses, fue hospitalizado por una noche o más (sin incluir embarazos)?*** (Si la respuesta es sí, ***especifique cuantas veces o el número de noches)***
During the last twelve months, were you ever admitted to a hospital for overnight or longer (not including for pregnancy)? (If yes, specify the number of times admitted.)

- ☐ A. Yes, once
- ☐ B. Yes, twice
- ☐ C. Yes, three times
- ☐ D. Yes, four times
- ☐ E. Yes, five or more times
- ☐ F. No
- ☐ G. Don't know

48. ***¿Ha tenido alguna vez algún accidente de trabajo en los Estados Unidos y por tal motivo tuvo que ir a un hospital o clínica para ser atendido?***
Have you ever been so seriously injured on a job in the United States that you had to go to a hospital or clinic for medical treatment?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If interviewee is male, or female over 50 years old, go to #54.

49. ***¿Está usted embarazada?***
Are you pregnant?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Don't know

If yes, go to #51.

50. ***¿Ha estado embarazada durante los últimos dos años?***
Have you been pregnant within the last two years?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If yes, go to #53.
If no, go to #54.

51. ***¿Cuántos meses tiene de embarazo?***
About how many months have you been pregnant?

- ☐ A. 1 - 3 months
- ☐ B. 4 months
- ☐ C. 5 months
- ☐ D. 6 months
- ☐ E. 7 months
- ☐ F. More than 7 months

52. ***¿Ha visto al doctor o a una enfermera para tratar lo de su embarazo?***
Have you seen a doctor or nurse about this pregnancy?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no, go to #54.

53. ***¿Cuántos meses pasaron de embarazo antes de que usted viera a un doctor o enfermera?***
How many months were you pregnant before you first saw a doctor or nurse?

- ☐ A. 1 - 3 months
- ☐ B. 4 months
- ☐ C. 5 months
- ☐ D. 6 months
- ☐ E. 7 months
- ☐ F. More than 7 months

54. ***¿Antes de que solicitara su residencia temporal (y de haber recibido su tarjeta), a dónde iba regularmente si estaba enfermo o lastimado?***
Before you applied for temporary residency (and received your card), where did you usually go if you were sick or injured?

➡ Probe.

☐ A.	Have never used health care services in the U.S.	Nunca ha usado los servicios médicos (de salud) en los Estados Unidos
☐ B.	Used medical services, but no usual place	Ha hecho uso de los servicios médicos pero no ha ido a un lugar en particular
☐ C.	Doctor's office where I paid	Consultorio del doctor donde pagó por la consulta
☐ D.	Migrant or community clinic	Clínica para Inmigrantes o Centro de Salud Familiar
☐ E.	Hospital emergency room	Hospital de emergencia
☐ F.	County Health Department or hospital	Departamento de salud del condado o hospital
☐ G.	Have used medical services in another country	Ha usado servicios médicos en otro país
☐ H.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique)_____
	_____	_____

55. ***¿Desde que obtuvo la residencia legal (después de haber recibido su tarjeta), a dónde acostumbra ir cuando necesita ayuda médica?***
Since you have had legal residency status (after you got this card), where do you usually go for health care?

➡ Probe, if necessary

☐ A.	Have never used health care services in the U.S.	Nunca ha usado los servicios médicos (de salud) en los Estados Unidos
☐ B.	Used medical services, but no usual place	Ha hecho uso de los servicios médicos pero no ha ido a un lugar en particular
☐ C.	Doctor's office where I paid	Consultorio del doctor donde pagó por la consulta
☐ D.	Migrant or Community clinic	Clínica para Inmigrantes o Centro de Salud Familiar
☐ E.	Hospital emergency room	Hospital de emergencia
☐ F.	County Health Department or hospital	Departamento de salud del condado o hospital
☐ G.	Have used medical services in another country	Ha usado servicios médicos en otro país
☐ H.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique)_____
	_____	_____

56. ***¿Desde que obtuvo la residencia legal, ha estado seriamente enfermo o herido pero no vió a un médico o tardó para ir a verlo?***
Since becoming a legal resident, have you ever been very sick or injured but not gone to a doctor or waited to go?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no, go to #58.

57. ***¿Por qué no fue de inmediato?***
Why couldn't you go right away?

- ☐ A. Didn't have money
- ☐ B. Didn't have insurance
- ☐ C. Thought the doctor might not speak or understand my language
- ☐ D. Was afraid I would be reported to the INS
- ☐ E. Other (specify) _____

58. ***¿Tiene actualmente seguro médico?***
Do you currently have health insurance?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

59. ***¿Sabía usted que cuando solicita atención médica, usted puede identificarse como aspirante a la amnistía o residente legal sin perjudicar su estado migratorio?***
Did you know that when you seek healthcare, you may identify yourself as an amnesty applicant or legal resident without endangering your legalization status ?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

60. ***¿Cómo paga usted regularmente sus servicios médicos (actualmente), cuando usted o un miembro de su familia necesita atención médica?***
How do you usually pay for healthcare (now) when you or a family member needs medical attention?

➠ Probe, if necessary.

- ☐ A. Medicaid, Medi-cal, or any other type of state government medical assistance
- ☐ B. Medicare (Federal Assistance)
- ☐ C. Health care insurance plan fully or partly paid by an employer
- ☐ D. A health care insurance plan that you paid for (not paid by any employer in any part)
- ☐ E. Family pays all the cost
- ☐ F. Family pays part of the cost but not all (on a sliding scale)
- ☐ G. Other (specify) _____

Ahora me gustaría hacerle varias preguntas relacionadas con su salud y sus costumbres.
Now I would like to ask you several questions about your health habits or usual practices.

61. ***¿Comió ayer alguna de estas cosas?***
Yesterday did you eat any:

Ask about each one.

Comida frita, como huevos fritos, arroz guisado, pollo frito, hamburguesa frita, papitas fritas o frijoles refritos?
Food that was fried, such as fried eggs, fried rice, fried chicken, fried hamburger, french fries or refried beans?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Refuse to answer

Verduras, incluyendo ensaladas verdes?
Vegetables, including mixed green salads?

- ☐ G. Yes
- ☐ H. No
- ☐ I. Refuse to answer

Fruta?
Fruit?

- ☐ D. Yes
- ☐ E. No
- ☐ F. Refuse to answer

62. ***¿Fuma usted regularmente o acostumbraba usted fumar?***
Do you usually smoke cigarettes or did you used to smoke?

Probe, if necessary.

- ☐ A. Usually smoke
- ☐ B. Sometimes smoke
- ☐ C. Have never smoked
- ☐ D. Used to smoke, but quit 5 or more years ago
- ☐ E. Used to smoke, but quit 2 - 4 years ago
- ☐ F. Used to smoke, but quit 1 year ago
- ☐ G. Used to smoke, but quit less than 1 year ago
- ☐ H. Refuse to answer

63. ***¿Durante el mes pasado, tomó usted cerveza, vino, cocteles o licor?***
During the past month, did you drink any beer, wine, cocktails or liquor?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No
- ☐ C. Refuse to answer

If no or refuse to answer, go to #66.

64. ***¿Como cuántos días a la <u>semana</u> toma usted bebidas que contengan alcohol?***
About how many days <u>per week</u> do you drink any alcoholic beverages, on the average?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 2
- ☐ D. 3
- ☐ E. 4
- ☐ F. 5
- ☐ G. 6
- ☐ H. Everyday
- ☐ I. Refuse to answer

65. ***Tomarse un trago significa tomarse una cerveza, un vaso de vino, un coctel o un trago de licor. En los dias que usted toma, como cuántos tragos acostumbra tomar?***
A drink is one can or bottle of beer, a glass of wine, one cocktail or one shot of liquor. On the days when you drink, about how many drinks do you have, on the average?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 2
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 4
- ☐ E. 5
- ☐ F. 6
- ☐ G. 7
- ☐ H. 8 or more
- ☐ I. 9 or more
- ☐ J. Refuse to answer

66. ***¿Cuántas veces a la semana hace usted ejercicios fisicos vigorosos, como correr, nadar, o caminar largas distancias? (En sus actividades de trabajo, sólo cuentan aquellas que son extremadamente pesadas, como carga.)***
How many times in a week do you usually do vigorous physical exercise, such as jog, run, swim, or take long walks. (For work activities, only count those that are extremely rigorous, such as loading.)

- ☐ A. Never
- ☐ B. Once a week
- ☐ C. Twice a week
- ☐ D. Three or more times a week
- ☐ E. Don't know
- ☐ F. Refuse to answer

67. ***¿Ha tenido usted desgracias o pérdidas personales en el último año que hayan afectado su vida seriamente (por ejemplo, pérdida de trabajo, incapacidad, separación, encarcelamiento, o muerte de algún ser querido)***
Have you had a personal loss or misfortune in the past year that had a serious impact on your life (for example, a job loss, a disability, separation, jail term or the death of someone close to you)?

- ☐ A. Yes, 1 serious loss
- ☐ B. Yes, 2 or more serious losses
- ☐ C. No
- ☐ D. Don't know
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

68. ***¿Tiene usted amigos cercanos, parientes u otras personas con quien puede hablar sobre asuntos personales y pedirles ayuda cuando sea necesario?***
Do you have close friends, relatives or others with whom you can talk about personal matters and call on for help when needed?

➠ Probe if necessary.

- ☐ A. Almost always
- ☐ B. Sometimes
- ☐ C. Almost never
- ☐ D. Don't know
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

69 - 71 ***¿Cúal es su estatura, sin zapatos?***
About how tall are you without shoes?

☐ feet ☐☐ inches

69. 70. 71.

1 meter = 3 feet, 3 inches

1 centimeter = .39 inches

72 - 74 ***¿Cómo cuánto pesa, sin zapatos?***
About how much do you weigh without shoes?

☐☐☐ pounds

72. 73. 74.

1 kilo = 2.2 lbs.

Code "999" if refuse to answer #69 - 71 or 72 - 74.
If "don't know," leave blank.

Empleos
Employment History

75. ***Ahora me gustaría hacerle varias preguntas sobre su trabajo. ¿En qué trabajaba antes de que viniera a vivir a los Estado Unidos?***
Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your work. What kind of work did you do before you first came to the United States to live?

Describe previous work _____

☐ A.	Professional, technical, managerial occupations	Profesionista, técnico, gerente, director
☐ B.	Clerical and sales operations	Empleado y vendedor
☐ C.	Service occupations (hotel, restaurant, domestic work, etc.)	Servicios (hotel, restaurantes, trabajos domésticos, etc.)
☐ D.	Agricultural, fishery, forestry occupations	Agricultura, industria pesquera, administración de bosques
☐ E.	Processing occupations (food, paper, wood products, etc.)	manejo de alimentos, papel, productos de madera, etc.
☐ F.	Operate or repair large machines or work with hand tools to repair or assemble small products	Opera o repara máquinas Trabajo con herramientas para reparar o armar productos
☐ G.	Structural work occupations (welding, construction, etc.)	Trabajo en la construcción, (soldador, constructor, albañil, etc.)
☐ H.	Housewife or taking care of own home	Ama de casa
☐ I.	Never worked	Nunca he trabajado

76. *¿Ha trabajado en los Estados Unidos?*
Have you ever worked in the United States?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

77. *¿Que es lo que hizo la mayor parte del mes pasado antes de esta entrevista?*
What were you doing most of the month before this interview?

- ☐ A. Working full-time (40 or more hours/week) (tiempo completo)
- ☐ B. Working part-time (medio tiempo)
- ☐ C. Working without pay in a family business or farm for 60 hours or more
- ☐ D. Did not go to work (vacation, sickness, etc.)
- ➡ ☐ E. Looking for work
- ☐ F. Keeping House
- ☐ G. Going to school
- ➡ ☐ H. Unable to work
- ☐ I. Retired (jubilado)
- ☐ J. Other (specify) _____

If "unable to work" go to #78.
If "looking for work," go to #80.
All others , go to #81.

If "unable to work:"

78. *¿Por qué no pudo trabajar?*
Why couldn't you work?
➡ Check as many as apply. Do not probe.

☐ A.	Limited English language ability	El conocimiento del idioma era limitado
☐ B.	Limited education (general)	Educación limitada (en general)
☐ C.	Lack of job skills	No tener ningún oficio
☐ D.	Limited job experience	Experiencia limitada en el trabajo
☐ E.	Lack of knowledge about where jobs are found	No saber donde puede encontrar un trabajo
☐ F.	Lack of childcare/difficulty finding childcare	No tener con quien dejar a los niños
☐ G.	Need a driver's license	Necesito licencia de manejar
☐ H.	Lack of other license or credentials	Falta de otro tipo de licencia o credencial (de trabajo)
☐ I.	Lack of transportation	Falta de vehículo de transporte
☐ J.	Legal problems	Problemas legales

79.

☐ A.	Temporary illness (own)	Enfermedad temporal
☐ B.	Long term illness or disability (own)	Enfermedad prolongada o incapacidad (personal)
☐ C.	Illness or disability of a family member	Enfermedad o incapacidad de algún miembro de la familia
☐ D.	Bad weather	Mal clima
☐ E.	Seasonal unemployment	Desempleo debido a la temporada (estación)
☐ F.	New job to begin within 30 days	Trabajo nuevo para empezar en los próximos 30 días
☐ G.	Temporary layoff (under 30 days)	Despido temporal (menos de 30 dias)
☐ H.	Indefinite layoff (more than 30 days or indefinite "callback")	Despido indefinido (más de 30 días o indefinidos "vuelva después")
☐ I.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique) _____

If "looking for work":

80. *¿Qué hizo para conseguir trabajo?*
What did you do to look for work?
➡ Check as many as apply. Do not probe.

☐ A.	Checked with public employment agency	Consultó con la agencia pública de empleos
☐ B.	Checked with private employment agency	Consultó con la agencia privada de empleos
☐ C.	Checked with employer directly	Consultó con los patrones directamente
☐ D.	Checked with friends or relatives	Consultaba con amigos o parientes
☐ E.	Placed or answered ads	A través de anuncios de periódico
☐ F.	Nothing	Nada
☐ G.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique) _____

81. ***¿Ha alguna vez solicitado o recibido capacitación (entrenamiento) para desempeñar un trabajo o solicitar un empleo?***
Have you ever requested or received any job preparation services such as job training, job placement assistance, or information on how to get a job?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no, go to #83.

82. ***¿Hace cuánto tiempo?***
How long ago?

- ☐ A. Less than 3 months ago
- ☐ B. 3 - 5 months ago
- ☐ C. 6 - 11 months ago
- ☐ B. 1 or more years ago

83. ***¿Que tipo de trabajo ha desempeñado durante los últimos 12 meses? Cómo describiría su trabajo?***
What kind of work have you usually done for the past 12 months? How would you describe your job?

Describe previous work _____

☐	A. Professional, technical, managerial occupations	Profesionista, técnico, gerente, director
☐	B. Clerical and sales operations	Empleado y vendedor
☐	C. Service occupations (hotel, restaurant, domestic work, etc.)	Servicios (hotel, restaurantes, trabajos domésticos, etc.)
→ ☐	D. Agricultural, fishery, forestry occupations	Agricultura, industria pesquera, administración de bosques bosques
☐	E. Processing occupations (food, paper, wood products, etc.)	Manejo de alimentos, papel, productos de madera, etc.
☐	F. Operate or repair large machines or work with hand tools to repair or assemble small products	Opera o repara máquinas Trabajo con herramientas para reparar o armar productos
☐	G. Structural work occupations (welding, construction, etc.)	Trabajo en la construcción, (soldador, constructor, albañil, etc.)
☐	H. Housewife or taking care of own home	Ama de casa
☐	I. Never worked	Nunca he trabajado

If not worked in past 12 months, go to #94.

84. ***¿En qué tipo de negocio o industria usted ha trabajado generalmente durante los últimos 12 meses? ¿Qué hacen? ¿A qué se dedican?***
What kind of business or industry have you usually worked for during the past 12 months. What do they make or do?

Describe what they make/do _____

→ ☐ A.	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Agricultura, silvicultura, industria pesquera
☐ B.	Services (hotel, restaurant, domestic work)	Servicios (hotel, restaurant, trabajo doméstico)
☐ C.	Construction or mining	Construcción o minería (minero)
☐ D.	Manufacturing	Industria
☐ E.	Transportation, communication, or utilities	Transportación, comunicación, o servicios públicos
☐ F.	Trade (wholesale or retail)	Comercio (mayoreo o menudeo)
☐ G.	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Finanzas, Seguros o Bienes y Raices
☐ H.	Government (federal, state, or local)	Gobierno (federal, estatal o local)
☐ I.	Not working now or within the past 12 months	Sin trabajo actualmente o en los últimos 12 meses
☐ J.	Housewife or taking care of own house	Ama de casa

If "agriculture" is mentioned in #83 or #84, go to #86.

85. ***¿Ha recibido dinero por su trabajo en el campo en los últimos dos años en Estados Unidos?***
Have you done agricultural work in the United States for pay in the last 2 years?

☐ A. Yes
☐ B. No

If no, go to #88.

86. ***¿Ha salido del area donde vive en los últimos 2 años para trabajar en el campo en algún otro condado o estado ?***
Have you left the area where you live in order to work in agriculture in another county or state in the last 2 years?

☐ A. No
☐ B. Yes, only to other counties in California
☐ C. Yes, only to other states
☐ D. Yes, to other states and other California counties

87. ***¿Planea usted buscar empleo fuera del campo?*** Si la respuesta es sí: ***Cómo piensa hacer ésto?***
Do you plan to look for regular employment outside of agriculture? (If yes: *How are you planning to do this?)*

➠ Check as many as apply. Do not probe.

- ☐ A. No
- ☐ B. Don't know if will look outside of agriculture
- ☐ C. Yes, take a training course
- ☐ D. Yes, get a job with the help of a friend or relative
- ☐ E. Yes, go to an employment office or department
- ☐ F. Yes, look in the newspaper
- ☐ G. Yes, other _____
- ☐ H. Yes, but don't know

88. ***Cuando trabaja en su trabajo principal, ¿cuántas horas a la semana trabaja usted ?***
When you work at your primary job, how many hours per week do you work?

- ☐ A. Not working at this time
- ☐ B. 1 - 9 hours
- ☐ C. 10 - 19 hours
- ☐ D. 20 - 29 hours
- ☐ E. 30 - 39 hours
- ☐ F. 40 - 49 hours
- ☐ G. 50 - 59 hours
- ☐ H. More than 59 hours

If not working now, go to #91.

89. ***¿Tiene otro trabajo?***
Do you have a second job?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no second job, go to #91.

90. ***Cuando trabaja en su otro trabajo, ¿cuántas horas a la semana trabaja usted ?***
When you work at your second job, how many hours per week do you work?

- ☐ A. 0 - 9 hours
- ☐ B. 10 - 19 hours
- ☐ C. 20 - 29 hours
- ☐ D. 30 - 39 hours
- ☐ E. More than 40 hours

91. ***¿Cuánto es lo que lleva de dinero a su casa regularmente (libres de impuestos) de su trabajo(s) cada semana cuando está trabajando?***
How much is the usual "take home" pay (after deductions) from your job(s) each week when you are working?

- ☐ A. Less than $50
- ☐ B. $50 - 99
- ☐ C. $100 - 119
- ☐ D. $120 - 139
- ☐ E. $140 - 159
- ☐ F. $160 - 179
- ☐ G. $180 - 199
- ☐ H. $200 - 219
- ☐ I. $220 - 239
- ☐ J. $240 - 259

92.
- ☐ A. $260 - 279
- ☐ B. $280 - 299
- ☐ C. $300 - 349
- ☐ D. $350 - 399
- ☐ E. $400 - 449
- ☐ F. $450 - 499
- ☐ G. $500 - 599
- ☐ H. $600 - 699
- ☐ I. $700 or more
- ☐ J. Don't know or refuse to answer

Take-Home Pay Worksheet

Primary job _____

Secondary job: _____

Total: _____

93. ***¿Aproximadamente cuántas semanas o cuánto tiempo al año trabaja usted?***
About how many weeks or how much time of the year do you usually work?

- ☐ A. Fewer than 10 weeks per year
- ☐ B. 10 - 14 weeks per year
- ☐ C. 15 - 19 weeks per year
- ☐ D. 20 - 24 weeks per year
- ☐ E. 25 - 29 weeks per year
- ☐ F. 30 - 34 weeks per year
- ☐ G. 35 - 39 weeks per year
- ☐ H. 40 - 44 weeks per year
- ☐ I. 45 - 49 weeks per year
- ☐ J. 50 or more weeks per year

If interviewee is the only one in the household, go to **Public Assistance.**

94. ***¿Cuánto dinero en total llevan (libres de impuestos) a la casa los miembros de su familia (incluyendolo a usted) semanalmente?***
How much is the usual "take home" pay (after deductions) from the work of all the family members (including yourself) in your household each week?

- ☐ A. Less than $50
- ☐ B. $50 - 99
- ☐ C. $100 - 119
- ☐ D. $120 - 139
- ☐ E. $140 - 159
- ☐ F. $160 - 179
- ☐ G. $180 - 199
- ☐ H. $200 - 219
- ☐ I. $220 - 239
- ☐ J. $240 - 259

95.
- ☐ A. $260 - 279
- ☐ B. $280 - 299
- ☐ C. $300 - 349
- ☐ D. $350 - 399
- ☐ E. $400 - 449
- ☐ F. $450 - 499
- ☐ G. $500 - 599
- ☐ H. $600 - 699
- ☐ I. $700or more
- ☐ J. Don't know or refuse to answer

If no children, go to **Public Assistance.**

96. ***¿Cuando usted está en la escuela, quién cuida a sus niños (que viven con usted)?***
When you are at school, who usually takes care of your children (who live with you)?

- ☐ A. Children are in school while parent is out of the home
- ☐ B. No one
- ☐ C. The spouse or parents take care of the children
- ☐ D. An adult relative (other than spouse)
- ☐ E. Older child (in family)
- ☐ F. A friend, neighbor or babysitter
- ☐ G. A childcare center
- ☐ H. An "afterschool" program
- ☐ I. Other (specify) _____

Public Assistance

Existen varios tipos de programas y de servicios gubernamentales para satisfacer las diferentes necesidades de la gente. Quiero preguntarle acerca de los diferentes servicios o beneficios para los cuáles usted o un miembro de su familia que estaba viviendo con usted hayan sido eligibles. ¿Ha recibido usted o algún miembro de su familia que viva en la misma casa:
There are various types of government programs and services to provide for people with different needs. I want to ask you about various services or benefits for which you or a family member who was living with you may have been eligible. Have you or any family member in your household received:

Probe.

97. ***¿Estampillas para comida?***
Food Stamps?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

98. ***¿Ayuda a familias con niños necesitados?***
AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

99. ***¿Ingreso suplemental del estado (cheques dorados)?***
SSI (gold-colored check, Supplemental Security Income)?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

100. *¿Asistencia pública general?*
General Assistance?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

101. *¿Seguro Social (pagos)?*
Social Security Income (green-colored check)?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

102. *¿Seguro de Desempleo (pago)?*
Unemployment Insurance?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

103. *¿"Workers' Comp" (Compensación por accidentes en el trabajado)?*
Workers' Compensation?

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

If male, go to #105.

104. ***¿Estampillas (cupones) para mujeres embarazadas y niños?***
The WIC Program (coupons for pregnant women and children)

- ☐ A. Never received
- ☐ B. Five or more years ago, but not now
- ☐ C. Less than five years ago, but not now
- ☐ D. Now receiving
- ☐ E. Refuse to answer

105. ***¿Dentro de los últimos cinco años, ha usted necesitado alguna vez ayuda pero ha dudado en solicitarla?*** Si la respuesta es sí: ***¿Por qué?***
Within the last five years, have you ever needed assistance but been reluctant to apply for it for any reason? If yes: *Why?*

☐ A.	No	
☐ B.	Yes, concerned it would jeopardize chances of achieving permanent residency status	Preocupado de que pudiera poner en peligro la oportunidad de conseguir la residencia permanente
☐ C.	Yes, unaware that assistance was available	No sabía que había ayuda disponible
☐ D.	Yes, did not know where to go for assistance	No sabía adónde ir
☐ E.	Yes, concerned that the public employee would not speak or understand my language	Preocupado de que el empleado público no hablará o entendierá mi idioma
☐ F.	Other (specify) _____	Otro (especifique) _____

106. ***¿Vive usted en una casa, apartamento, casa-mobíl o algún otro tipo de vivienda?***
Do you live in a house, apartment, mobile home, or other arrangement?

➠ Probe, if necessary.

- ☐ A. Single family home or duplex
- ☐ B. Apartment
- ☐ C. Mobile home
- ☐ D. Residential motel
- ☐ E. Migrant housing
- ☐ F. Without housing or homeless
- ☐ G. Other (specify) _____

107. ***¿Cuánto paga su familia de renta o pagos de vivienda mensualmente?***
How much does your family pay for rent or house payments each month?

- ☐ A. $0
- ☐ B. $1 - 99
- ☐ C. $100 - 149
- ☐ D. $150 - 249
- ☐ E. $250 - 349
- ☐ F. $350 - 449
- ☐ G. $450 - 549
- ☐ H. $550 - 649
- ☐ I. 650 - 749
- ☐ J. $700 or more

Leave blank if refuse to answer

108. ***¿Recibe usted algún tipo de ayuda del gobierno para la vivienda, tal como la Sección 8, ayuda pública para la vivienda, o un préstamo para la compra de una casa subsidiada (subsidio)?***
Do you receive any type of government housing assistance such as Section 8, public housing assistance, or a subsidized home purchase loan?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

If no, go to the ending remarks.

109. ***¿Que tipo de ayuda recibe usted?***
Which of the following do you receive?

☐	A. Section 8 Certificate	Certificado de la Sección 8
☐	B. Housing Voucher	Vale para la vivienda
☐	C. Public Housing	Vivienda pública
☐	D. Overnight homeless shelter	Albergues para personas sin hogar
☐	E. Subsidized Home Purchase Loan (e.g. FHA, FmHA, HUD, CHFA)	Subsidios (préstamos)
☐	F. Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____	
☐	G. Don't know the name of the program	

Aquí termina la entrevista. Muchas gracias por su tiempo y ayuda.
This concludes the interview. Thank you very much for your time and help.

(If the interviewee did not bring his/her card or didn't know the zip code, ask the teacher or Agency Coordinator for missing information or ask the student to bring it in the next time you will be at the agency.)

Appendix C

The IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal

Description of the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal

The IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal is an assessment instrument developed in the summer of 1988 by the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS) for use in legalization educational programs. The Appraisal was designed to provide an *initial* assessment of a student's level of English language proficiency in the context of the history and government of the United States. It was intended to identify newly legalized persons (NLPs) who may be in need of instruction in beginning and low-intermediate level English as a Second Language (ESL), and to collect basic demographic information about them in a standardized format. It is administered by SLIAG-funded educational agencies to enrolling adult students. As of December 1989, data developed through use of this instrument existed for over 250,000 students.

The IRCA Listening and Reading Tests were developed by CASAS from the CASAS Item Bank. This bank of over 5,000 items has been under continual development and refinement since 1980. The application of Item Response Theory (IRT) to these 5,000 items assigns a reliable index of standardized difficulty to each item. Test forms developed from these items accurately measure English language proficiency in a functional context.

The IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal is only one component of a comprehensive system that links IRCA ESL and Civics competencies to assessment and instructional materials.

Contents of the Test

The **IRCA Listening Test** assesses a person's ability to apply basic listening skills in a functional context. It is *required* for all IRCA students who have some proficiency in English. The test contains 12 multiple-choice items and measures specific competencies. The listening competency areas included in the test are identified in "Listening Test Content" on page 21. There is an audiotape for test administration, which contains test item cues and directions. This test takes eight minutes to administer.

The **IRCA Reading Test** assesses a person's ability to apply basic reading skills in a functional context related to U.S. government and history. It is *required* for all IRCA students who have some proficiency in English. The test measures specific competencies and contains 25 multiple-choice items. It is a timed test and must be completed within 30 minutes. The reading competency areas included in this test are listed on page 21 in "Reading Test Content."

The **IRCA Writing Test** is an *optional* listening dictation exercise in which students are asked to write two sentences that they hear on an audiotape. This short test provides a very general assessment of a student's ability to listen and write basic English sentences. Items are scored holistically on a three-point scale.

The **IRCA Interview** is an *optional* one-on-one oral interview which can be used to obtain preliminary information about a student's ability to speak and understand basic conversational English. It contains three questions on familiar topics and is scored with respect to grammatical accuracy and ability to understand and communicate simple ideas. The Interview may be used to screen students who function minimally, if at all, in English from taking the Listening and Reading Tests. Such students may be referred directly to ESL instruction.

Demographic data in the following three areas were collected on the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal and were used in the Survey report:

- Country of citizenship
- Native language
- Highest grade level completed

A sample answer sheet and information about CASAS scale scores and referrals are provided on subsequent pages of this appendix.

IRCA

FORM 1

Pre-Enrollment Appraisal

BASIC ENGLISH COMPETENCY

PRACTICE

1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ

LISTENING

4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
6 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
7 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
8 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
9 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
10 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
11 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
12 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
13 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
14 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
15 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ

STOP

READING

16 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
17 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
18 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
19 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
20 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
21 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
22 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
23 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
24 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
25 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
26 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
27 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
28 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
29 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
30 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
31 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
32 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
33 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
34 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
35 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
36 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
37 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
38 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
39 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ
40 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

WRITING

41 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
42 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ

INTERVIEW

43 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
44 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
45 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ

1. Name _____ 2. Today's Date: ___/___/___

3. Male ○ Female ○ 4. Date of Birth ___/___/___ 5. Current Occupation _____

6. Are you enrolled in another ESL/Civics course? Yes ○ No ○ (If yes, where?) _____

Write your I-688 Number Here

A ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Date of Issue

___/___/___

Legalization Section Number

245 A ○ 210 A ○

Age

☐☐

○ Under 16
○ 16-17
○ 18-21
○ 22-24
○ 25-29
○ 30-34
○ 35-39
○ 40-44
○ 45-49
○ 50-54
○ 55-64
○ 65+

Highest Grade Level Completed

☐☐

0 0
1 1
2 2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Highest Diploma/Degree

Mark one only

○ None
○ High School Diploma or Equivalent
○ Technical
○ AA Degree or Post Secondary
○ University/ College Degree
○ Other

Name Other _____

Country of Citizenship

○ Mexico
○ El Salvador
○ Haiti
○ Guatemala
○ Philippines
○ Colombia
○ Nicaragua
○ Dominican Republic
○ Poland
○ India
○ Jamaica
○ Iran
○ Pakistan
○ Korea
○ Other

Name Other _____

Ethnic Background

○ Caucasian
○ Hispanic
○ Black (Not Hispanic)
○ Asian
○ Filipino
○ Indo-Chinese
○ Pacific Islander
○ Other

Name Other _____

Native Language

○ English
○ Spanish
○ French
○ Creole
○ Tagalog
○ Chinese
○ Korean
○ Farsi
○ Polish
○ Urdu
○ Arabic
○ Other

Name Other _____

○ Not able to test; referral to ESL Program

PLACEMENT INTO PROGRAM

○ ESL Pre-literate Orientation
○ ESL Beginning
○ ESL Intermediate
○ ESL Advanced
○ Citizenship/Civics
○ Other

Name Other _____

Other CASAS Scores

LISTENING | READING

Agency Identification Number

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

For Education Provider Use

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

For Official Use Only

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

41 _____

42 _____

EXAMINERS:
Return this page with attached answer strip to:

IRCA/SLIAG
P.O. Box 80488
San Diego, CA 92138

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IRCA

FORM 1

Pre-Enrollment Appraisal

BASIC ENGLISH COMPETENCY

PRACTICE
1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ
3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ

LISTENING
4 A
5 N
6 S
7 W
8 E
9 R
10
11
12 K
13 E
14 Y
15

STOP

READING
16
17
18
19
20 A
21 N
22 S
23 W
24 E
25 R
26
27
28 K
29 E
30 Y
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40

WRITING
41 ⓪ ① ②
42 ⓪ ① ②

INTERVIEW
43 ⓪ ① ②
44 ⓪ ① ②
45 ⓪ ① ②

1. Name_____ 2. Today's Date: ___/___/___

3. Male ○ Female ○ 4. Date of Birth ___/___/___ 5. Current Occupation_____

6. Are you enrolled in another ESL/Civics course? Yes ○ No ○ (If yes, where?)_____

Write your I-688 Number Here
A ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

Date of Issue ___/___/___

Legalization Section Number
245 A ○ 210 A ○

Age
○ Under 16
○ 16-17
○ 18-21
○ 22-24
○ 25-29
○ 30-34
○ 35-39
○ 40-44
○ 45-49
○ 50-54
○ 55-64
○ 65+

Highest Grade Level Completed
⓪ ⓪
① ①
② ②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨

Highest Diploma/Degree
Mark one only
○ None
○ High School Diploma or Equivalent
○ Technical
○ AA Degree or Post Secondary
○ University/ College Degree
○ Other
Name Other

Country of Citizenship
○ Mexico
○ El Salvador
○ Haiti
○ Guatemala
○ Philippines
○ Colombia
○ Nicaragua
○ Dominican Republic
○ Poland
○ India
○ Jamaica
○ Iran
○ Pakistan
○ Korea
○ Other
Name Other

Ethnic Background
○ Caucasian
○ Hispanic
○ Black (Not Hispanic)
○ Asian
○ Filipino
○ Indo-Chinese
○ Pacific Islander
○ Other
Name Other

Native Language
○ English
○ Spanish
○ French
○ Creole
○ Tagalog
○ Chinese
○ Korean
○ Farsi
○ Polish
○ Urdu
○ Arabic
○ Other
Name Other

○ Not able to test; referral to ESL Program

PLACEMENT INTO PROGRAM
○ ESL Pre-literate Orientation
○ ESL Beginning
○ ESL Intermediate
○ ESL Advanced
○ Citizenship/Civics
○ Other
Name Other

Other CASAS Scores
LISTENING | READING

LISTENING RAW SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
1	163-
2	172
3	178
4	183
5	188
6	192

LISTENING SCALE SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
7	196
8	200
9	205
10	211
11	219
12	220+

WRITING SCORE

INTERVIEW SCORE

READING RAW SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
1	163-
2	171
3	176
4	180
5	183
6	186
7	188
8	191
9	193
10	195
11	197
12	199
13	201

READING SCALE SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
14	203
15	205
16	206
17	209
18	211
19	213
20	216
21	219
22	222
23	227
24	235
25	236+

41 [ ]

42 [ ]

Save this page for local client file.

Do not give any part of this answer sheet to the person tested.

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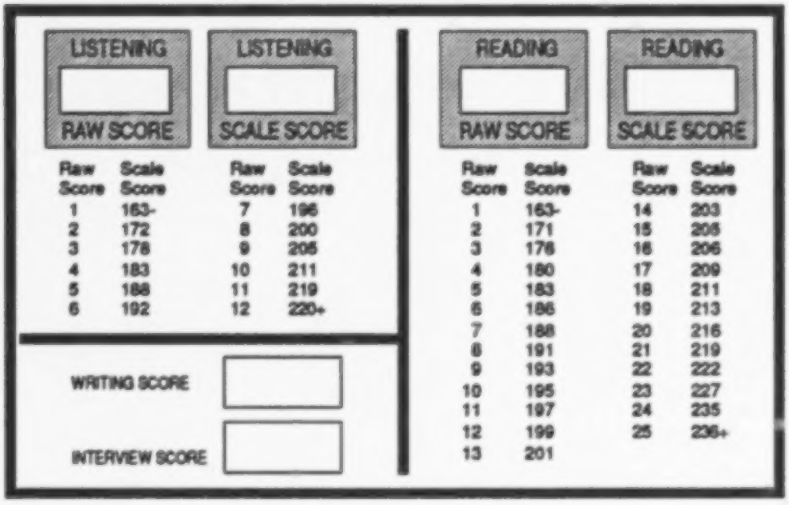
CASAS Scale Score Interpretation and Referral Information



LISTENING — RAW SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
1	163-
2	172
3	178
4	183
5	188
6	192

LISTENING — SCALE SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
7	196
8	200
9	205
10	211
11	219
12	220+

READING — RAW SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
1	163-
2	171
3	176
4	180
5	183
6	186
7	188
8	191
9	193
10	195
11	197
12	199
13	201

READING — SCALE SCORE

Raw Score	Scale Score
14	203
15	205
16	206
17	209
18	211
19	213
20	216
21	219
22	222
23	227
24	235
25	236+

WRITING SCORE

INTERVIEW SCORE

Excerpt from the second page of the answer sheet

Scale score ranges for Listening and Reading have been identified for three major functional levels of ability:

Level A	Beginning
Level B	Intermediate
Level C	Advanced

The relationship between CASAS scale scores and these levels is based on five years of achievement data for students enrolled in adult ESL programs in California. The chart on the following page shows how Levels A, B, and C have been further defined to correspond to a range of generic levels for IRCA programs ranging from Level A-1, ESL Pre-Literate/Orientation to Level C-8 for ELAs who would benefit most from Citizenship/Civics classes.

The eight IRCA levels correspond to the Mainstream English Language Training (MELT) Student Performance Levels (SPLs), which were developed on a national basis in conjunction with the adult refugee program. The descriptions of each level contain information about a typical student's oral and reading ability in a functional context related to ESL/Civics/Citizenship instruction. These descriptions will assist in the interpretation of test results and in making referrals for program placement.

CASAS Scores	Level	Possible Program Placement	Description
165-180	A - 1	ESL Pre-Literate Orientation	Functions minimally if at all in English. Minimal, if any, ability to read.
181-190	A - 2	ESL Beginning	Functions in a very limited way in situations related to immediate needs. Can read and interpret simplified forms that include name, address, telephone number and dates; can read very simple signs.
191-200	A - 3	ESL Beginning	Functions with some difficulty in situations related to immediate needs. Can read material at the lowest level in the *Of the People* [1] series on U.S. Government and History with adaptation and assistance.
201-208	B - 4	ESL Intermediate	Can satisfy basic survival needs and a few very routine social demands. Can read the *Of the People* series on U.S. Government and History with some assistance.
209-214	B - 5	ESL Intermediate	Can satisfy basic survival needs and some limited social demands. Can read the *Of the People* series on U.S. Government and History
215-224	C - 6	Citizenship/Civics (ESL Advanced)	Can satisfy most survival needs and limited social demands. Can read the *Simplified Edition* of the *Federal Textbook on Citizenship*. [2]
225+	C - 7	Citizenship/Civics (ESL Advanced)	Can satisfy survival needs and routine work and social demands.
	C - 8	Citizenship/Civics	Can participate effectively in social and familiar work situations.
	C - 7/8		Can read the *Simplified Edition* of the *Federal Textbook on Citizenship* or any materials on U.S. Government, History or Citizenship written at the high school level.

1 *Of the People* Center for Applied Linguistics, INS, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1988.
2 *Simplified Edition* of the *Federal Textbook on Citizenship*, INS, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1987.

Appendix D

Survey Methodology

The Sampling Plan

The Survey of Newly Legalized Persons (NLPs) was conducted in SLIAG-approved education programs since they were projected to have higher rates of utilization by NLPs than any other program or service in the State and since, as discussed previously, doing so allowed capitalizing on an existing survey process and database. Further, it was realized that it would be only in such classes that the necessary numbers of persons could be surveyed in the time available. (Confidentiality and a variety of other constraints precluded trying to survey applicants in INS offices or health clinics, at work sites, in neighborhood centers and churches, or in other settings.)

It should be noted that only Pre-82s are required to attend such classes to attain permanent legal residence status. Since that requirement does not pertain to SAWs, it is possible that the SAWs in the classes and, hence, in the sample, represent a mix of those who were uninformed or misinformed about the requirements for legalization and of those who were so highly motivated to improve their English language proficiency that they chose to obtain non-required education.

The Survey of Newly Legalized Persons was designed to sample a total of 5,000 NLPs in California. The sampling plan for the Survey was based on the following information which was current in January 1989 when the sampling plan was designed.

1. There were 216 approved IRCA agencies which were grouped in three categories of service provider:

Adult School	101
Community College	39
CBO/QDE	76

2. The total number of enrolled NLPs reported by these agencies was 465,356 who were distributed as follows:

Adult School	282,577
Community College	44,579
CBO/QDE	138,200

3. Counties within the state were divided into six regions with the following numbers of students in each region:

Los Angeles County	355,172
Los Angeles Perimeter	24,418
San Diego County	14,592
Central Valley	18,120
Bay Area	33,639
Balance of State	19,415

4. Stratification of variables:

Six county divisions

Three types of service providers

In order to arrive at a total sample of approximately 5,000, and to be able to make statistically valid statements about each of the 18 cells, it was necessary to sample 275 NLPs from each cell, except for Los Angeles City Adult Schools and Los Angeles County CBOs and QDEs, where 400 interviews per cell were needed. The sampling plan is in Table D.1 at the end of this Appendix.

Random sampling of agencies was accomplished by renumbering the agencies within a cell, starting with 01. Using a table of random numbers, five agencies were selected within a cell; if there were fewer than five agencies in the cell, all were selected. Agency coordinators were asked to compile a complete listing of all NLPs currently being served or a listing by site within the agency of NLPs being served.

In order to achieve the desired number of 275 interviews per cell, 55 interviews were required from each agency in cells of five agencies. If there were fewer than five agencies in a cell, then each agency was asked to do a greater number of interviews to achieve the required 275 for the cell. Los Angeles County adult schools and community-based organizations were asked to interview 80 students each; the total required number in those cells was 400.

Eighty-four agencies were initially selected to participate. However, 12 agencies reported that they could not participate for a variety of reasons: they did not have a program in operation; they did not have enough students (significantly less than 55); or they were too understaffed or too busy to take on another project. Two agencies, one adult school and one community college, declined to participate because they felt the Survey was not sufficiently confidential.

Of the remaining agencies, some were unable to complete the requisite number of interviews. For all of the above reasons, 14 agencies were randomly selected as replacement or additional agencies; some were added as late as mid-May. A total of 82 agencies participated in the Survey; they are listed in Table D.2.

A number of agencies took longer than anticipated to complete their assigned number of interviews. As of early May 1989, 4,588 had been returned to CASAS. It was decided to proceed with the analysis and incorporate the remaining interviews later. By mid-July, another 508 were completed, which brought the total to 5,096.

The statewide population of IRCA participants on March 31, 1989 was 521,941 according to the State Department of Education Amnesty Education Office. This updated figure is a grand total of all six state regions in the Survey (Los Angeles, Los Angeles Perimeter, San Diego, Bay Area, Central Valley, and Balance of State) each comprised of three types of agencies (Adult School, Community College, and CBO/QDE). (See Table D.3.)

Findings are reliable at the 95 percent confidence level with an error rate of plus or minus two percent for the total sample as well as for the subsample of Pre-82s. For the subsample of SAWs, findings are reliable at the 95 percent confidence level with an error rate of plus or minus 3.5.

To increase the accuracy of the statewide representation, the sample was weighted according to provider type and geographical area. This allows reporting of

significant differences in student characteristics, educational achievement patterns, and utilization of services. This is important for planning purposes and when determining projected allocation and use of resources.

This weighting permitted valid inferences about Pre-82s who were enrolled in legalization classes statewide. In addition, the comparability of this enrolled Pre-82 subsample to the non-enrolled Pre-82 population statewide is substantiated by the similarities between the two with respect to gender, age, and country of origin, but not marital status. (See Chapter Two.)

Legalization status was not a stratification variable for sample selection or weighting. As a result, because most of the sample were Pre-82s (84%), the weighting is more accurate for Pre-82s than for SAWs. The weighting also resulted in a disproportionate overselection of SAWs (almost 50% of all SAWs in the sample) drawn from Los Angeles County. For this reason, urban SAWs are overrepresented in our sample and may be somewhat atypical of the statewide enrolled population of SAWs. Further, even though the enrolled SAW subsample is comparable to the non-enrolled SAW population with respect to gender, age, country of origin, and marital status, this subsample of SAWs is comprised exclusively of SAW enrollees in non-required educational programs. It is important, therefore, that the findings based upon the Survey sample of SAWs can be generalized only to a limited extent to the statewide population of SAWs.

Each of the 18 cells has an actual number of participants served which is a percentage of the state total. The cell percentage was applied to the 5,096 persons surveyed in order to derive a theoretical proportionate sample. The proportionate sample per cell was divided by the actual number of persons surveyed in that cell to obtain the appropriate weight of that cell in relation to the statewide sample. The purpose of weighting cells in these Survey analyses is to preserve the state's unique distribution of IRCA participants by geographical region and type of agency.

The actual number of Surveys is 5,096 but due to the limited precision of carrying weights to the hundredth's place the rounded N is calculated at 5,091. The number of Pre-82 respondents is 4,180 and the number of SAW respondents is 796 which total 4,976. This sum is 115 less than the actual number of Surveys gathered due to missing, incomplete, or inaccurate bubbling of the Survey answer sheet. In portions of the report where the N is 4,495 for Pre-82s and SAWs combined, multi-variable cross-tabulations were performed that could not be recalculated after the last 508

Surveys were collected, scanned, and added to the current database. Wherever possible throughout this report, however, the weighted N of 5,091 was used.

Replacement Agency Selection Process

A procedure was established to replace or add agencies that could not participate for the following reasons:

- an agency that was selected as part of the original random selection did not have enough students or refused to participate; or
- an agency from the original list or a replacement agency could not complete the assigned number of interviews.

The following guidelines were set and followed:

- In cells with five or more agencies, if ten or fewer interviews needed to be reassigned, then existing agencies could be asked to do up to five additional interviews each.
- In cells with five or more agencies, if more than ten interviews needed to be reassigned, then a new agency was selected to be trained by video to do the additional interviews.
- In cells with fewer than five agencies, reassigned interviews were divided among the available agencies according to their willingness to do additional interviews.

Alternate lists for each cell which required replacements or additions were created using the same random selection process that was used to select the original agencies for each cell. The list of all Survey agencies in Table D.2 at the end of this Appendix includes the number of interviews that were completed by each agency. Agencies that were selected as alternates are also noted.

In most cells, the first agency or the alternate agreed to be trained and to coordinate the administration of the number of Surveys that were needed. In some cells, for reasons similar to those given by agencies from the initial list, a number of agencies were asked to participate before one agreed. This may have had an effect on the randomness of the sample in the affected cells.

Availability of IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal Data

Data for the Survey report taken from the IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal include English language proficiency test scores, age, highest grade level, country of citizenship, ethnic background, and native language. The IRCA Pre-Enrollment Appraisal and the Survey databases were matched through the INS "A" number assigned to every legalization applicant. Even though it was expected that a certain amount of data could be lost in the matching process and that collecting these numbers might jeopardize respondents' trust in the Survey process, it was decided that the benefit of having access to already-collected demographic and proficiency test score information would outweigh the possible disadvantages. Pre-Enrollment Appraisal data were available for 65 percent of the Pre-82s (2,664 respondents) and 63 percent of the SAWs (501 respondents). Analysis of these subsamples with Pre-Enrollment Appraisal data indicate that they are representative of the statewide SLIAG-funded provider enrollment with respect to geographical area and type of provider, with a slight over-representation of adult programs in the subsample. (See Tables D.4 and D.5.)

In addition, there was almost no difference in the availability of Pre-Enrollment Appraisal data for Survey respondents who enrolled before and after November 1988, even though the Pre-Enrollment Appraisal was first made available to SLIAG-funded agencies in October 1988.

Recruitment and Training of Coordinators and Interviewers

Each participating agency designated a coordinator to serve as a liaison with CASAS. The coordinator was responsible for compiling lists of currently enrolled NLPs, suggesting qualified interviewers within the agency, overseeing the interview process, and providing documentation of the Survey process and copies of completed Pre-Enrollment Appraisals. Almost all of the coordinators also went through CASAS' interview training sessions.

Most interviewers (77%) were selected by the participating agencies; the remainder were recruited by CASAS through local colleges and universities. All selected interviewers were bilingual. They were either directly trained by CASAS or by agency coordinators who used a training video. The training sessions also served to eliminate unqualified interviewers and those who did not reside near interview sites. The

training included the interview process, interview strategies, protocols, sensitivity to potential interviewees, and an informal test for Spanish language fluency. The trainees used a training manual and participated in mock interviews.

Conducting the Interviews

The 109-item Survey was administered orally on a one-to-one basis, usually in Spanish. Conducting the interviews took an average of 30 to 45 minutes, and coding the information onto a scannable answer sheet took another 15 to 20 minutes per student. Additional time was sometimes required because many students who were selected were absent, so it took time for interviewers to locate students and actually sit down with them for the interview. The first few interviews by each interviewer also tended to take longer.

A procedure was established to replace students who had been randomly selected but were absent twice when an interview was to be conducted. Agency coordinators were instructed to select the next student on an "alternate student list" which they had generated randomly along with their "first priority" list.

Most of the interviewing took place in March, April, and May. A factor which delayed the completion of these interviews was that most adult schools and community colleges had a one week spring break in March: no interviews could be conducted during this time, and in many cases, students were late in returning to class after the break. Additional interviews were conducted in June and July in order to complete the requisite number.

After the Interview

Interviewers were instructed to follow these procedures after completing Survey interviews:

- Transfer answers from the Survey booklet to the scannable answer sheet as soon as possible after the interview, preferably the same day. They were to transfer responses carefully, using a number two pencil.
- Keep a log of all interviews by amnesty number, agency code number, and hours spent per interview.

- Submit invoices for reimbursement based on the interviewer's log, according to directions in the manual.

Processing

As completed Survey instruments were received in the CASAS office, the contents were logged in by agency and interviewer. Then each booklet and answer sheet was checked according to a set of guidelines. Each answer sheet was checked to make sure all relevant areas had been filled in and that the bubbles (i.e., circles for marking spaces) had been marked completely. Also, the section on Household composition was checked for each interview.

Process Validation

CASAS validated the quality of the Survey process through the following:

- *Test for Reliable Transfer of Information.* CASAS randomly selected 50 agencies and reviewed their Survey booklets to determine whether coding marks had been accurately transferred to answer sheets. Only four-tenths of one percent of the responses were incorrectly coded on the answer sheets.
- *Test for Student Selection Process.* Twenty percent (18) of the participating agencies were surveyed to review the adequacy of the student selection process. Only three of these agencies (17%) did not properly follow the random student selection process. These results indicate that most agencies complied with student selection guidelines and that Survey findings were ther fore based on a random student sampling process.

In addition, CASAS interviewed ten randomly selected interviewers to determine what problems they had encountered with the Survey form and interview process. This provided additional information of particular value for the interpretation of missing or "other" responses, and assessment of the extent to which interviewers adhered to protocols.

Table D.1
SAMPLING PLAN

Geographical Area	Adult	Community College	CBO/QDE	Total
Los Angeles County	400	275	400	1075
San Diego County	275	275	275	825
Los Angeles Perimeter	275	275	275	825
Central Valley	275	275	275	825
Bay Area	275	275	275	825
Balance of State	275	275	275	825
	1775	1650	1775	5200

CASAS, 1989

Table D.2: List of Participant Agencies by Cell

Agency	Interviews Completed
San Diego Adult Schools	
Borrego Springs Unified School District	47
Sweetwater Union Unified School District	56
San Dieguito Adult School	65
Escondido Adult School	52
Ramona Unified School District	56
Vista Unified School District (1st alternate)	25
Total	301
San Diego Community Colleges	
Mira Costa College	118
San Diego Community College District (2 sites)	186
Total	304
San Diego Community Based Organizations	
Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee	73
La Maestra Amnesty Services	70
Catholic Community Services, San Diego	70
North County Centro	69
Total	282
Los Angeles City Adult Schools	
Culver City Unified School District	80
Paramount Unified School District	82
Claremont Unified School District	55
El Monte/Rosemead Unified School District	80
Los Angeles Unified School District (3 sites, 1st alternate)	84
Monrovia Unified School District	23
Total	404
Los Angeles City Community Colleges	
Los Angeles City College	55
Los Angeles Southwest College	33
Glendale Community College	50
Los Angeles Mission College	42
East Los Angeles College (1st alternate)	63
Total	243
Los Angeles Community Based Organizations	
Southside Cultural Society	84
Meet Each Need with Dignity	92
Catholic Charities of Los Angeles	66
Iglesia Misionera "Jesus Salva"	13
Veterans in Community Service	100
One-Stop Immigration (1st alternate)	74
Total	429

Agency	Interviews Completed
Los Angeles Perimeter Adult Schools	
Coachella Valley Unified School District	55
Newport-Mesa Unified School District	53
Capistrano Adult School	64
Moorpark Unified School District	55
Oxnard Unified School District	53
Total	280
Los Angeles Perimeter Community Colleges	
College of the Desert	55
Coastline Community College District	55
Irvine Valley College	50
Moorpark College	60
Rancho Santiago College (1st alternate)	56
Total	276
Los Angeles Perimeter Community Based Organizations	
Libreria Del Pueblo, Inc.	55
Hispanic Education Legalization Program (HELP)	60
California Educational Centers	62
Neighborhood Service Center	54
Catholic Charities of Orange County	20
SER Orange County (3rd alternate)	20
Total	271
Bay Area Adult Schools	
Jefferson Union High School District	55
Martinez Adult School	49
Gilroy Unified School District	42
Santa Clara Unified School District	60
Total	206
Bay Area Community Colleges	
Contra Costa Community College District	210
Peralta Community College District	13
Total	223
Bay Area Community Based Organizations	
Stanford Literacy Project	60
World Relief Corporation	20
Charity Cultural Services Center	55
Center For Employment Training	69
YMCA Literacy School (5th alternate)	26
Total	230
Central Valley Adult Schools	
Visalia Unified School District	48
Wasco Unified School District	55
King's Canyon Unified School District	53
Merced Union High School District	97
Sierra Sands Unified School District (1st alternate)	16
Total	269

Agency	Interviews Completed
Central Valley Community Colleges	
Merced Community College	280
Total	280
Central Valley Comunity Based Organizations	
Delano Apostolic Church	55
CT Learning, Inc.	51
SER Jobs for Progress, Fresno	49
Proteus Training	70
Central Valley Opportunity Center	105
Total	330
Balance of State Adult Schools	
Holtville Unified School District	32
Madera Unified School District	60
Santa Rosa City Schools	51
Healdsburg Union Elementary School	55
Grant Joint Union High School District	59
Calexico Unified School District (4th alternate)	25
Total	282
Balance of State Community Colleges	
Imperial Valley Community College	55
Santa Barbara Community College	50
Marin Community College	48
Allan Hancock Joint Community College District	56
Yuba City College District	55
Total	264
Balance of State Community Based Organizations	
Catholic Charities of Marin	48
International Center, Chapman College	6
Sandigan California, Inc.	84
California Human Development Center	84
Total	222
Total	5096

TABLE D.3
STATEWIDE PROVIDER ENROLLMENT
AS OF MARCH 31, 1989
AND PROPORTIONATE SAMPLE OF 5,096 PERSONS SURVEYED

Providers	Number of SLIAG Providers in California	Statewide Provider Enrollment	Percent of Total	Actual Survey Sample	Proportionate Survey Sample	Weight of Sample
Los Angeles	82	372,132	71.3%	1,090	3,633	—
Adult	31	286,537	55.0%	450	2,803	6.23
Community College	16	18,577	3.3%	236	168	0.71
CBO/QDE	35	67,018	13.0%	404	662	1.64
San Diego	14	21,461	4.1%	933	209	—
Adult	6	8,665	1.6%	319	85	0.27
Community College	3	8,691	1.7%	310	85	0.27
CBO/QDE	5	4,106	0.8%	304	39	0.13
Los Angeles Perimeter	46	58,726	11.2%	831	571	—
Adult	27	27,264	5.2%	288	265	0.92
Community College	10	23,519	4.5%	282	229	0.81
CBO/QDE	9	7,944	1.5%	261	77	0.29
Bay Area	39	29,707	5.7%	734	290	—
Adult	19	11,180	2.1%	205	107	0.52
Community College	3	2,401	0.5%	223	25	0.11
CBO/QDE	17	16,126	3.1%	306	158	0.52
Central Valley	24	14,276	2.7%	824	138	—
Adult	15	9,400	1.8%	262	92	0.35
Community College	1	500	0.09%	280	4	0.01
CBO/QDE	8	4,376	0.83%	282	42	0.15
Balance of State	41	25,637	5.0%	684	255	—
Adult	25	13,668	2.6%	282	133	0.47
Community College	6	7,914	1.5%	264	76	0.28
CBO/QDE	10	4,055	0.9%	138	46	0.33
Total	246	521,941	100.0%	5096	5096	—

CASAS, 1989

Table D.4

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL STATEWIDE SLIAG PROVIDER ENROLLMENT* AND THE SURVEY SUBSAMPLE WITH AVAILABLE PRE-ENROLLMENT APPRAISAL DATA

	Percent of Statewide SLIAG Provider Enrollment (N = 5096)	Percent of Sample with Available Pre-Enrollment Data (N = 3165)
Los Angeles County	71	73
Los Angeles Perimeter	11	12
San Diego	4	3
Bay Area	6	5
Central Valley	3	3
Balance of State	5	4
Total	100	100

* As of March 31, 1989. See Table D.3.

CASAS, 1989

Table D.5

DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF PROVIDER OF THE TOTAL STATEWIDE SLIAG PROVIDER ENROLLMENT* AND THE SURVEY SUBSAMPLE WITH AVAILABLE PRE-ENROLLMENT APPRAISAL DATA

	Percent of Statewide SLIAG Provider Enrollment (N = 521,941)	Percent of Sample with Available Pre-Enrollment Data (N = 3165)
Adult	68	72
Community College	12	10
CBO/QDE	20	18
Total	100	100

* As of March 31, 1989. See Table D.3.

CASAS, 1989

Appendix E

Supplementary Graphs, Tables, and Notes

Chapter 2: Demographic Profile

Table 2.2

MEXICAN STATE OF RESIDENCE
BEFORE IMMIGRATION
(In weighted percent)

State	Pre-82	SAW
Aguas Calientes	1	<1
Baja California	5	6
Chiapas	0	0
Chihuahua	2	<1
Coahuila	1	2
Distrito Federal	2	6
Durango	5	2
Guanajuato	6	9
Guerrero	2	2
Hildalgo	1	<1
Jalisco	27	15
Michoacan	17	17
Mexico	2	6
Morelos	1	1
Nayarit	5	2
Nuevo Leon	<1	1
Oaxaca	1	4
Puebla	2	2
Queretaro	1	1
San Luis Potosi	1	1
Sonora	2	4
Veracruz	<1	<1
Zacatecas	9	11
Other	6	7
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 3369 Incomplete data = 811
SAW: N = 749 Incomplete data = 47

CASAS, 1989

Table 2.3

AGE AT TIME OF SURVEY
(In weighted percent)

Age	Pre-82	SAW
16-17	0	<1
18-21	1	12
22-24	5	17
25-29	22	37
30-34	26	12
35-39	18	11
40-44	11	4
45-49	7	5
50-54	5	1
55-64	4	<1
65+	1	<1
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 4156 Incomplete data = 24
SAW: N = 795 Incomplete data = 1

CASAS, 1989

Table 2.4

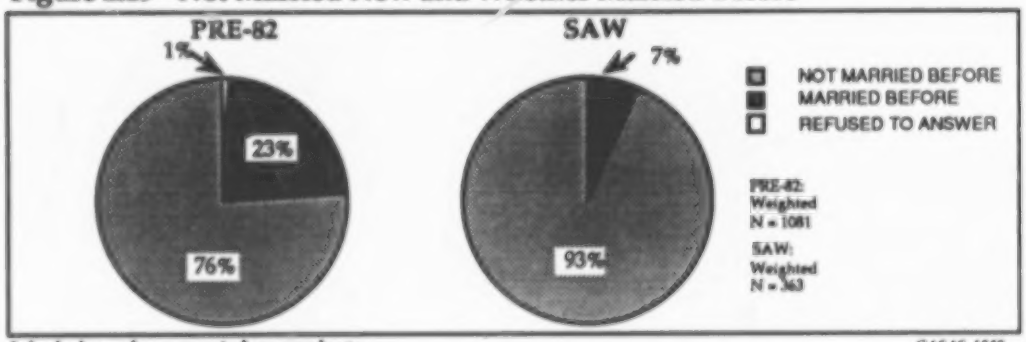
MARRIED RESPONDENTS BY GENDER
(In weighted percent)

Gender	Pre-82	SAW
Male	69	41
Female	67	45
Total	68	43

Pre-82: N = 4062
SAW: N = 787

CASAS, 1989

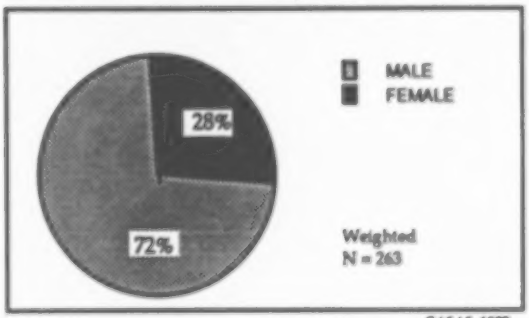
Figure 2.19 - Not Married Now and Whether Married Before*



* Includes only unmarried respondents.

CASAS, 1989

Figure 2.20 - Married Pre-82s Living in Different Households by Gender



CASAS, 1989

Table 2.5

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION INCLUDING NUCLEAR* AND NON-NUCLEAR MEMBERS: PRE-82 RESPONDENTS
(In weighted percent)

Number of Persons	Nuclear Subtotal	Household Total
Self	13	5
2	15	9
3	14	11
4	19	18
5	18	17
6	10	15
7+	11	25
Total	100	100
	Nuclear: N = 4124	Incomplete data = 56
	Household: N = 3962	Incomplete data = 218

CASAS, 1989

* "Nuclear family" is defined in this Survey to include father, mother, children, grandchildren, grandparents, brothers, and sisters.

Table 2.6

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION INCLUDING NUCLEAR* AND NON-NUCLEAR MEMBERS: SAW RESPONDENTS
(In weighted percent)

Number of Persons	Nuclear Subtotal	Household Total
Self	28	8
2	26	9
3	15	15
4	14	16
5	7	17
6	4	10
7+	6	25
Total	100	100
	Nuclear: N = 790	Incomplete data = 6
	Household: N = 776	Incomplete data = 20

CASAS, 1989

* "Nuclear family" is defined in this Survey to include father, mother, children, grandchildren, grandparents, brothers, and sisters.

Table 2.7

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLDS
WITH CHILDREN BY AGE*
(In weighted percent)

Age	Number of children	Pre-82	SAW
0-3	1	36	27
0-3	2 or more	10	8
4-5	1	25	16
4-5	2 or more	5	1
6-12	1	30	13
6-12	2 or more	28	14
13-17	1	17	6
13-17	2 or more	13	6
18+	1	12	6
18+	2 or more	9	4
		Pre-82:	N = 2673
		SAW:	N = 138

CASAS, 1989

* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4871, SAW N = 391) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

Table 2.8

PRE-82 MONTHLY HOUSING COST
BY FAMILY WEEKLY TAKE-HOME INCOME
(In weighted percent)

Weekly Family Take-Home Income	N	Monthly Payment < $350	$350 - 449	$450 - 549	$550 - 649	$650+
< $200	303	42	16	22	9	11
$200 - 299	602	29	30	20	10	11
$300 - 399	520	28	19	21	11	21
$400 - 499	487	13	24	14	26	23
$500 - 599	353	18	16	9	21	36
$600 - 699	226	12	8	11	36	33
$700+	355	9	11	10	23	47
Total	2846					

Incomplete data = 453 Refused to answer = 387

CASAS, 1989

Table 2.9

SAW MONTHLY HOUSING COST
BY FAMILY WEEKLY TAKE-HOME INCOME
(In weighted percent)

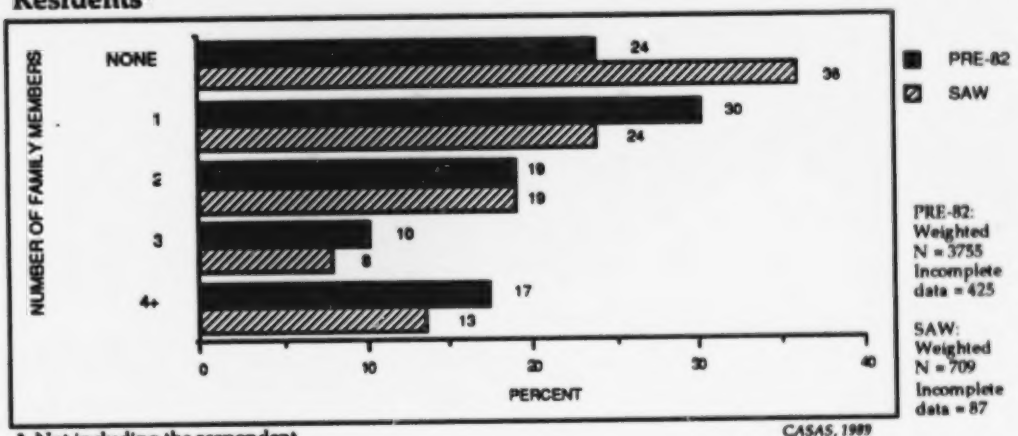
Weekly Family Take-Home Income	N	Monthly Payment < $350	$350 - 449	$450 - 549	$550 - 649	$650+
< $200	91	66	12	5	9	8
$200 - 299	114	48	10	13	18	11
$300 - 399	94	34	20	20	6	20
$400 - 499	48	28	10	10	48	4
$500 - 599	64	20	16	30	13	21
$600 - 699	24	25	4	13	46	12
$700+	80	17	6	24	19	34
Total	515					

Incomplete data = 148 Refused to answer = 34

CASAS, 1989

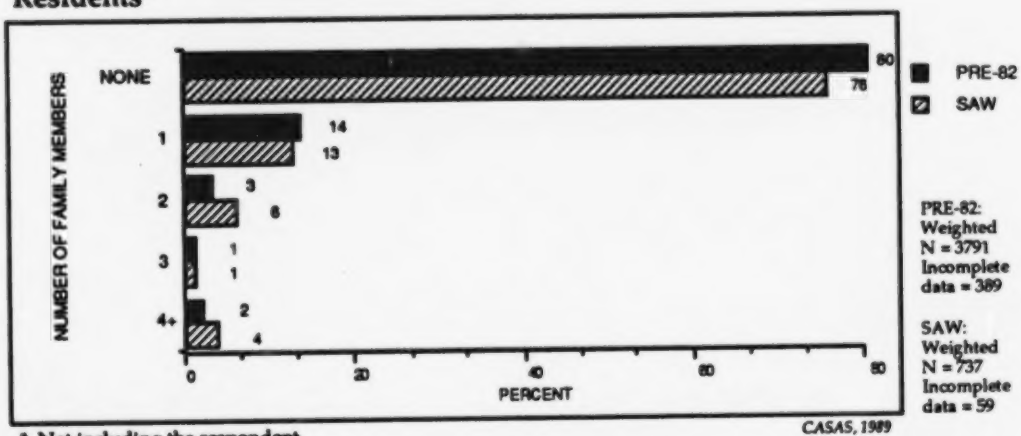
Chapter 3: Legalization

Figure 3.12 - Respondents' Family Members Who Are Temporary Residents*



* Not including the respondent.

Figure 3.13 - Respondents' Family Members Who Are Permanent Residents*



* Not including the respondent.

Chapter 4: Education and English Language Proficiency

Table 4.3

PRE-82 COMBINED LISTENING AND READING SCORES (SDE SLIAG DATA)

Reading Score	Listening Score: Less than 200	Listening Score: 200 - 214	Listening Score: 215 Plus	Row No. Row %
Less than 200	78573 88.5% 92.5% 61.0%	8710 9.8% 31.1% 6.8%	1506 1.7% 9.7% 1.2%	88789 100% 69.0%
200 - 214	5234 24.8% 6.1% 4.1%	11529 54.6% 41.1% 8.9%	4363 20.6% 28.0% 3.4%	21126 100% 16.4%
215 Plus	1182 6.3% 1.4% 0.9%	7797 41.7% 27.8% 6.1%	9704 52.0% 62.3% 7.6%	18683 100% 14.5%
Column No. Column %	84989 66.1%	28036 21.8%	15573 12.1%	128598 100.0%

How to Read Each Cell:

Number (N)
Row %
Column %
Total %

Scored below 215 (80.9%) Scored 215 or above (7.5%)

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.4

SAW COMBINED LISTENING AND READING SCORES (SDE SLIAG DATA)

Reading Score	Listening Score: Less than 200	Listening Score: 200 - 214	Listening Score: 215 Plus	Row No. Row %
Less than 200	16282 89.8% 87.2% 61.6%	1638 9.0% 29.3% 6.2%	224 1.2% 10.2% 0.8%	18144 100% 68.6%
200 - 214	1934 41.8% 10.4% 7.3%	2171 47.0% 38.9% 8.2%	519 11.2% 23.7% 2.0%	4624 100% 17.5%
215 Plus	445 12.1% 2.4% 1.7%	1773 48.3% 31.8% 6.7%	1451 39.6% 66.1% 5.5%	3669 100% 13.9%
Column No. Column %	18661 70.6%	5582 21.1%	2194 8.3%	26437 100.0%

How to Read Each Cell:

Number (N)
Row %
Column %
Total %

Scored below 215 (83.3%) Scored 215 or above (5.5%)

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.5

SAW COMBINED LISTENING AND READING SCORES (SURVEY DATA)

Reading Score	Listening Score: Less than 200	Listening Score: 200 - 214	Listening Score: 215 Plus	Row No. / Row %
Less than 200	217 86.4% 73.7% 43.3%	19 7.7% 14.6% 3.9%	15 5.9% 19.9% 3.0%	251 100% 50.1%
200 - 214	60 39.3% 20.4% 12.0%	69 45.0% 51.7% 13.7%	24 15.6% 31.9% 4.7%	152 100% 30.4%
215 Plus	17 17.7% 5.9% 3.5%	45 45.6% 33.7% 8.9%	36 36.7% 48.2% 7.2%	98 100% 19.5%
Column No. / Column %	294 58.7%	132 26.5%	74 14.9%	501 100.0%

How to Read Each Cell:

Number (N)
Row %
Column %
Total %

Scored below 215 (72.9%) Scored 215 or above (7.2%)

CASAS, 1999

Table 4.6

SAW ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY BY REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE
(In weighted percent)

CASAS Scale Score	Regular Attendance	Irregular Attendance
Listening		
<200	62	38
200 - 214	57	43
215+	67	33
Reading		
<200	53	47
200 - 214	61	39
215+	85	15
		N = 491

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.7

PRE-82 ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY BY REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE
(In weighted percent)

CASAS Scale Score	Regular Attendance	Irregular Attendance
Listening		
<200	62	37
200 - 214	63	36
215+	53	46
Reading		
<200	62	38
200 - 214	59	41
215+	62	38
		N = 2632

CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.15 - Listening Test Scores (SDE SLIAG Data)

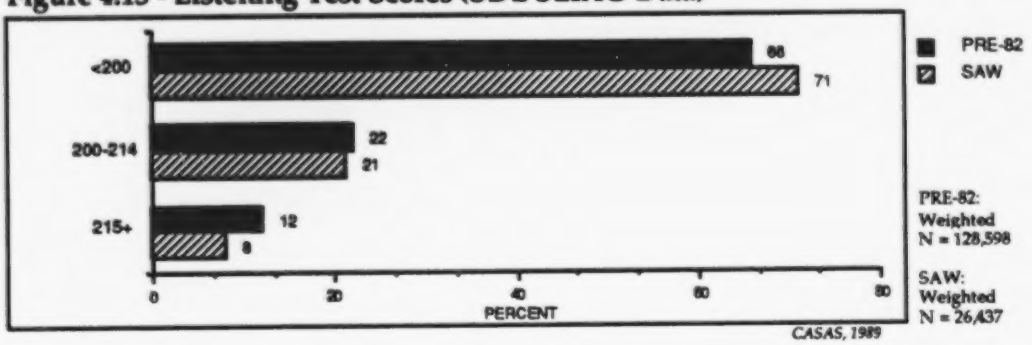


Figure 4.16 - Reading Test Scores (SDE SLIAG Data)

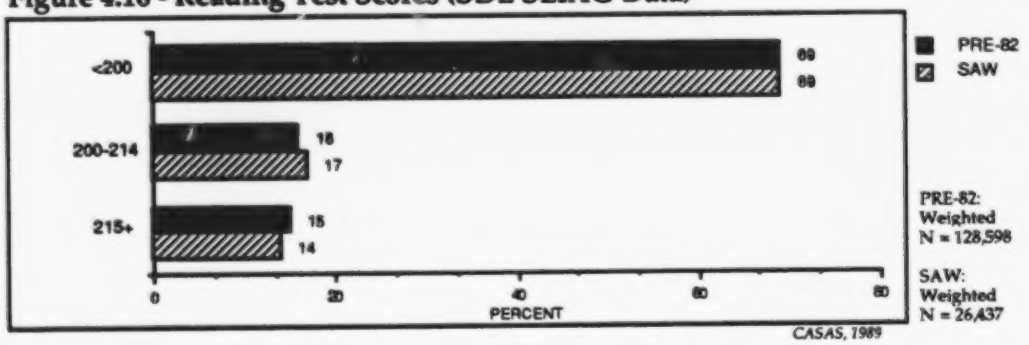
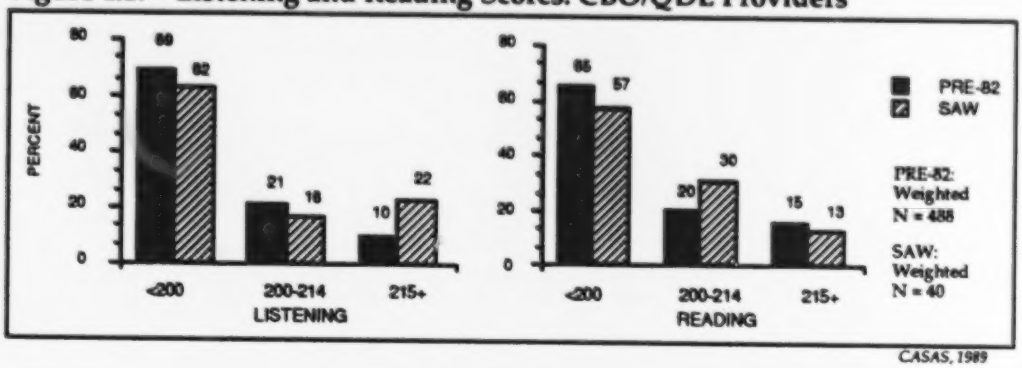
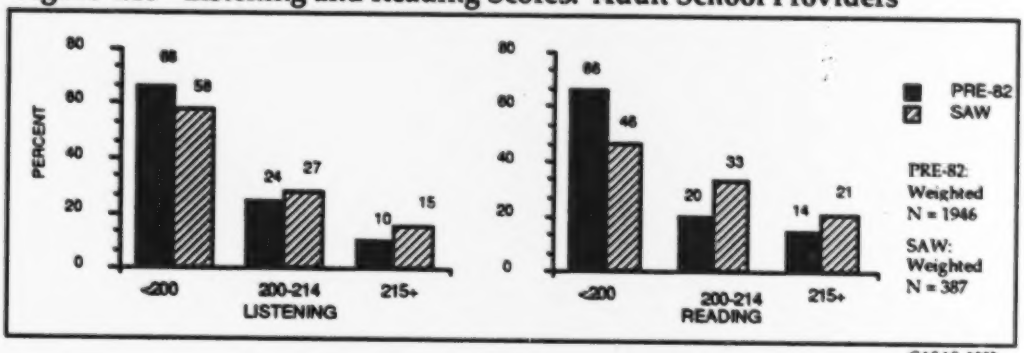


Figure 4.17 - Listening and Reading Scores: CBO/QDE Providers



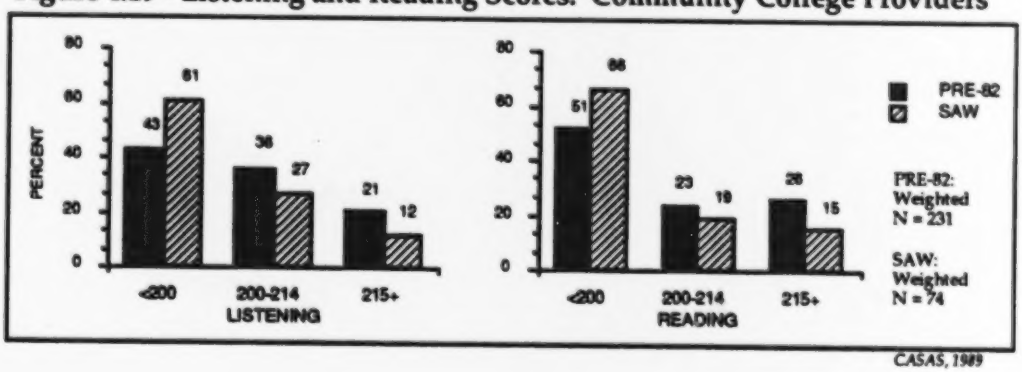
CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.18 - Listening and Reading Scores: Adult School Providers



CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.19 - Listening and Reading Scores: Community College Providers



CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.20 - Pre-82 Use of English Language Outside the Home by English Proficiency Level

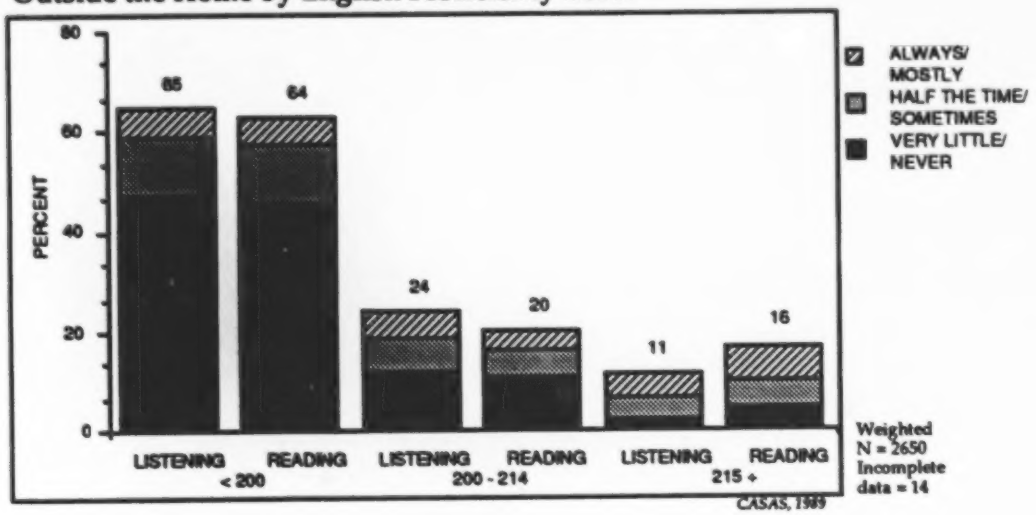


Figure 4.21 - SAW Use of English Language Outside the Home by English Proficiency Level

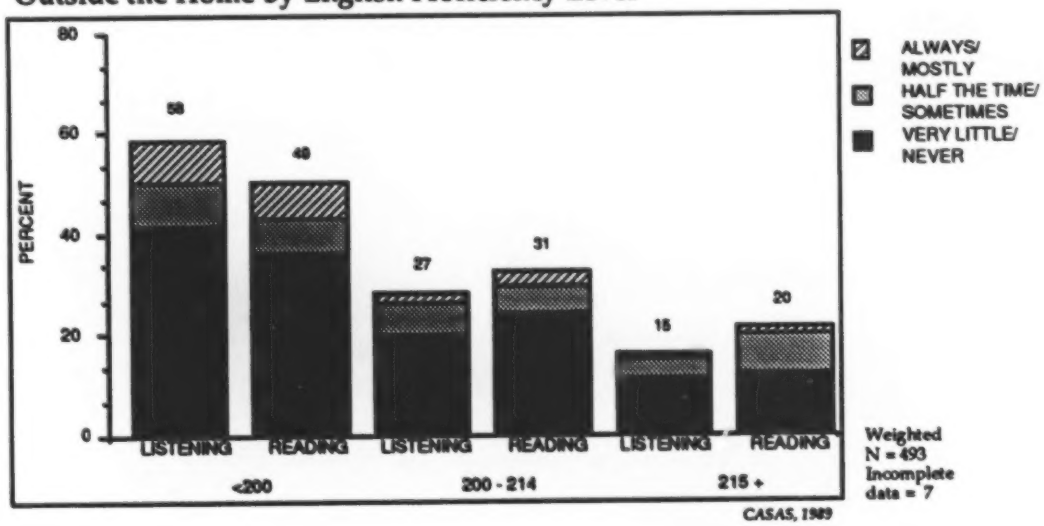


Table 4.8

PRE-82 LISTENING AND READING PROFICIENCY
BY PREVIOUS CLASSES
(In weighted percent)

CASAS Scale Score	% of sample	Never took classes before	Took only ESL or ESL with Citizenship before
Listening			
<200	65	70	59
200 - 214	24	22	26
215+	11	8	15
Reading			
<200	65	68	59
200 - 214	20	20	21
215+	15	12	20
		N = 2664	

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.9

SAW LISTENING AND READING PROFICIENCY
BY PREVIOUS CLASSES
(In weighted percent)

CASAS Scale Score	% of sample	Never took classes before	Took only ESL or ESL with Citizenship before
Listening			
<200	60	69	42
200 - 214	26	21	33
215+	14	10	25
Reading			
<200	50	54	46
200 - 214	30	30	36
215+	20	16	18
		N = 501	

CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.22 - Most Frequent Combinations of Types of Classes Taken in Spring 1989

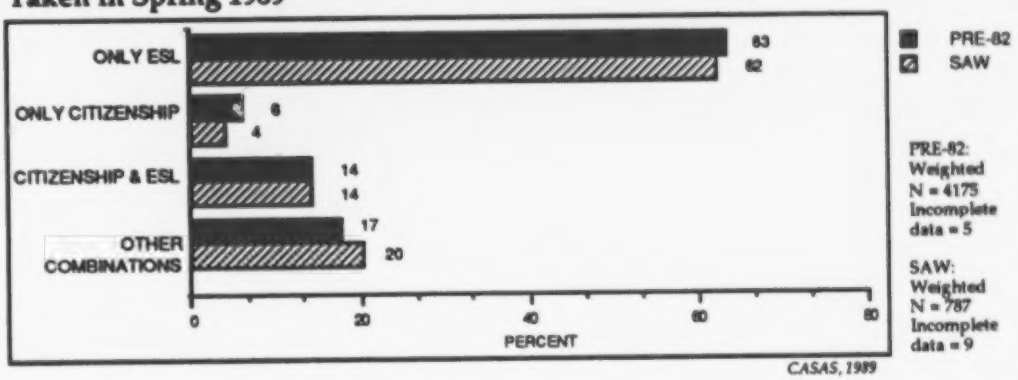


Table 4.10

WEEKS OF SCHOOL IN PAST YEAR
(In weighted percent)

Number of Weeks	Total	Pre-82	SAW
0-4	22	23	17
5-6	11	12	9
7-8	16	16	16
9-10	7	7	6
11-12	8	7	11
13-14	3	2	5
15-16	5	5	6
17-18	2	2	3
19-20	6	7	6
20+	20	19	21
Total	100	100	100

Total: N = 5001 Incomplete data = 90
Pre-82: N = 4103 Incomplete data = 76
SAW: N = 784 Incomplete data = 12

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.11

REASONS FOR ATTENDING CLASSES BY
MONTHS OF SCHOOL IN PAST YEAR: PRE-82
(In weighted percent)

Reasons for attending classes	Number of responses*	3 months or less	More than 3 months
Legalization	1944	72	28
Obtain certificate	832	70	30
Citizenship	771	73	27
Increase proficiency	2593	64	36
Work opportunities	1141	66	34
Total	7281		
		N = 3602 Incomplete data = 84	

* Multiple responses resulted in percentage total not equal to 100%.

CASAS, 1989

Table 4.12

REASONS FOR ATTENDING CLASSES BY
MONTHS OF SCHOOL IN PAST YEAR: SAW
(In weighted percent)

Reasons for attending classes	Number of responses*	3 months or less	More than 3 months
Legalization	272	59	41
Obtain certificate	138	66	34
Citizenship	106	70	30
Increase proficiency	558	61	39
Work opportunities	282	60	40
Total	1356		
		N = 676 Incomplete data = 21	

* Multiple responses resulted in percentage total not equal to 100%.

CASAS, 1989

Reported Attendance Compared to the INS 40-Hour Requirement
(See Figure 4.12 in Chapter 4)

Reported attendance was compared to the INS 40-hour requirement. The number of hours attended was calculated by multiplying the number of hours per week the class met by the number of weeks respondents reported attending (hours per week x weeks of attendance). However, for 41 percent of the Pre-82s and 39 percent of the SAWs who had reported irregular attendance, only two-thirds of the total number of hours were included in the revised total (hours per week x weeks of attendance divided by two-thirds). This was to account for the estimated number of hours that were missed due to irregular attendance. The definition of irregular attendance as attendance two-thirds of the time was determined for the purposes of this report and is based on prior experience with similar adult students.

Figure 4.23 - Class Attendance: Days per Week

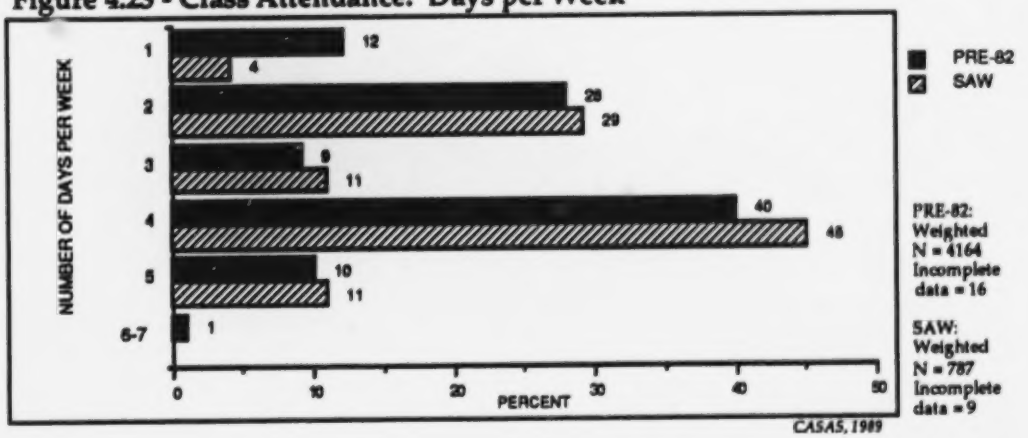
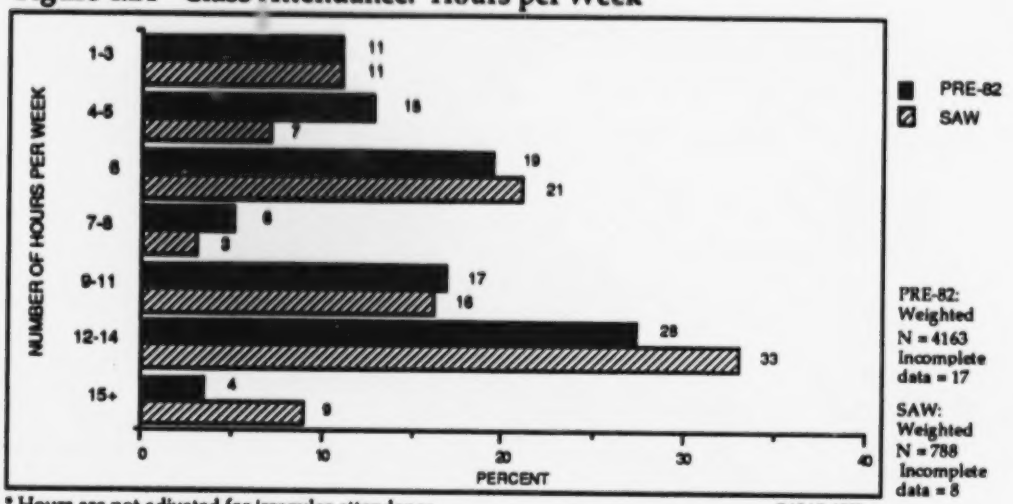


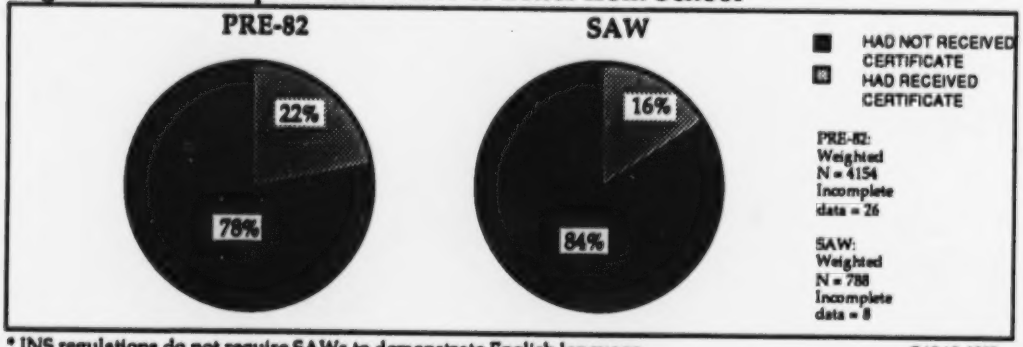
Figure 4.24 - Class Attendance: Hours per Week*



* Hours are not adjusted for irregular attendance.

CASAS, 1989

Figure 4.25 - Receipt of Certificate or Letter from School*



* INS regulations do not require SAWs to demonstrate English language proficiency or "satisfactory pursuit" to adjust to permanent status.

CASAS, 1989

Chapter 5: Employment

Table 5.4

TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK
AT TWO JOBS: PRE-82
(In weighted percent)

Total Hours	Percent
Part-time: < 40 hours	9
Full-time: 40 - 49 hours	33
Full-time: 50 hours +	58
Total	100
	N = 187

CASAS, 1989

Table 5.5

USUAL BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY BY GENDER
(In weighted percent)

Type of Business/Industry	% by Gender			
	Pre-82		SAW	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manufacturing	31	32	22	15
Services	30	31	23	43
Agriculture	11	6	36	23
Construction	14	1	14	2
Trade	8	8	2	1
Transportation	5	1	2	1
Government	<1	1	<1	4
Taking care of own Home/Family	<1	20	<1	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Pre-82:	Male N = 1796	Female N = 1772	N = 3568	Incomplete data = 612
SAW:	Male N = 543	Female N = 185	N = 728	Incomplete data = 618

CASAS, 1989

Table 5.6

STRATEGIES FOR LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE*
(In weighted percent)

Job Search Strategies	Pre-82	SAW
Take a training course	26	35
With the help of a friend	20	20
Go to an unemployment office	22	12
Look in the newspaper	8	7
Other	9	15
Did not know	15	11
Total	100	100
	Pre-82: N = 106	
	SAW: N = 147	

* Includes only respondents usually working in agriculture during the 12 months before the interview. Includes multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 108).

CASAS,1989

Table 5.7

FAMILY INCOME:
SINGLE VS. MULTIPLE WAGE EARNERS
(In weighted percent)

Number of Wage Earners	Pre-82	SAW
One	30	31
More than one	70	69
Total	100	100
	Pre-82: N = 2704	
	SAW: N = 506	

* Includes only respondents who were working and who reported the total number of persons in their households.

CASAS,1989

Chapter 6: Health

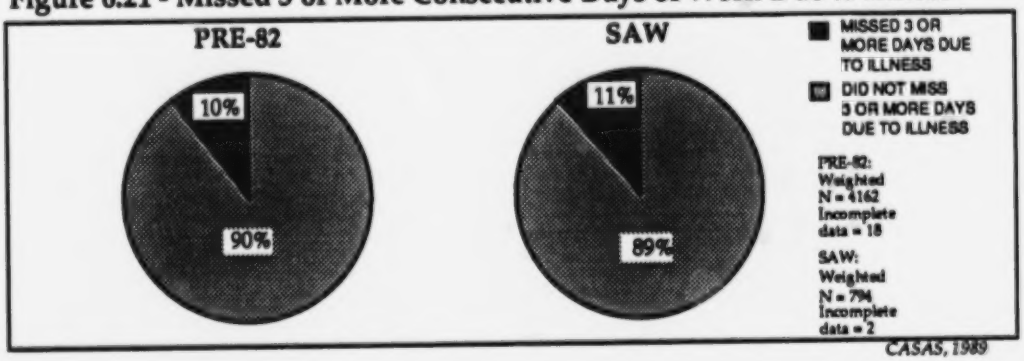
Table 6.2

PRE-82S WITH MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS IN
LAST TWO YEARS BY THREE SELECTED HEALTH PROBLEMS
(In weighted percent)

Had major health problem	% of sample (N = 4461)	Diabetes (N = 93)	High blood pressure (N = 168)	High blood cholesterol (N = 151)
Yes	8	26	12	8
No	92	74	88	92
Total	100	100	100	100

CASAS, 1989

Figure 6.21 - Missed 3 or More Consecutive Days of Work Due to Illness



CASAS, 1989

Table 6.3

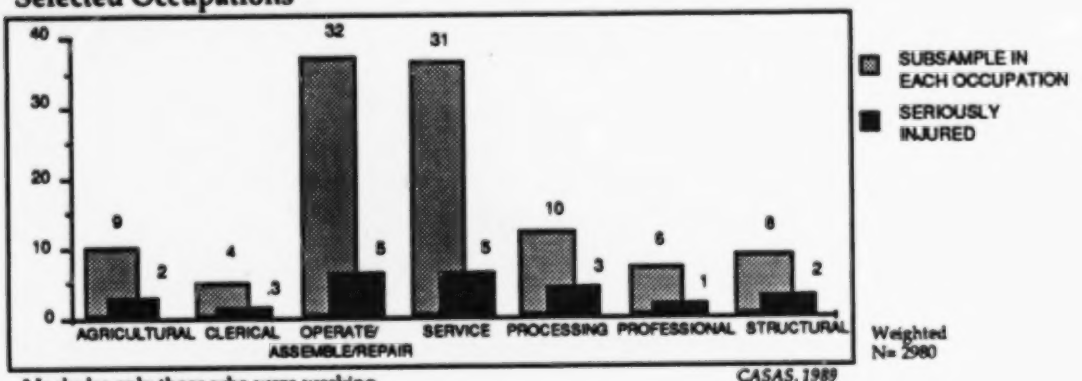
TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS UNABLE TO PERFORM
REGULAR ACTIVITIES IN LAST YEAR
(In weighted percent)

Number of Days	Pre-82	SAW
None	83	80
1 - 2	5	7
3 - 5	4	5
6 - 10	1	1
11 - 20	1	2
21 - 30	2	<1
31 - 60	1	1
60+	2	3
Did not know	1	<1
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 4149 Incomplete data = 31
SAW: N = 792 Incomplete data = 4

CASAS, 1989

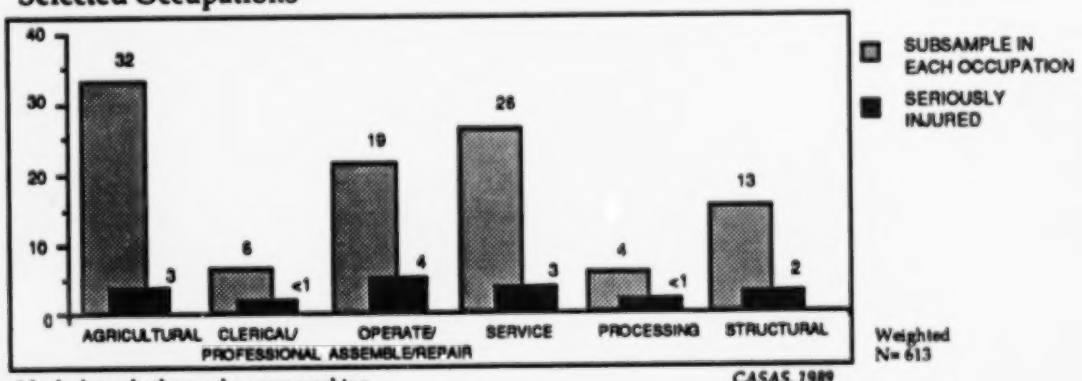
Figure 6.22 - Pre-82s with Serious Injuries on the Job in Selected Occupations*



CASAS, 1989

* Includes only those who were working.

Figure 6.23 - SAWs with Serious Injuries on the Job in Selected Occupations*



CASAS, 1989

* Includes only those who were working.

Table 6.4

SMOKING HABITS
(In weighted percent)

Frequency	Pre-82	SAW
Usually smoke	7	9
Sometimes smoke	15	20
Never smoke	67	63
Quit 5+ years ago	5	2
Quit 2-4 years ago	3	2
Quit 1 year ago	1	1
Quit less than 1 year ago	2	3
Total	100	100

Pre-82: N = 4151 Incomplete data = 29
SAW: N = 795 Incomplete data = 1

CASAS, 1989

Table 6.5

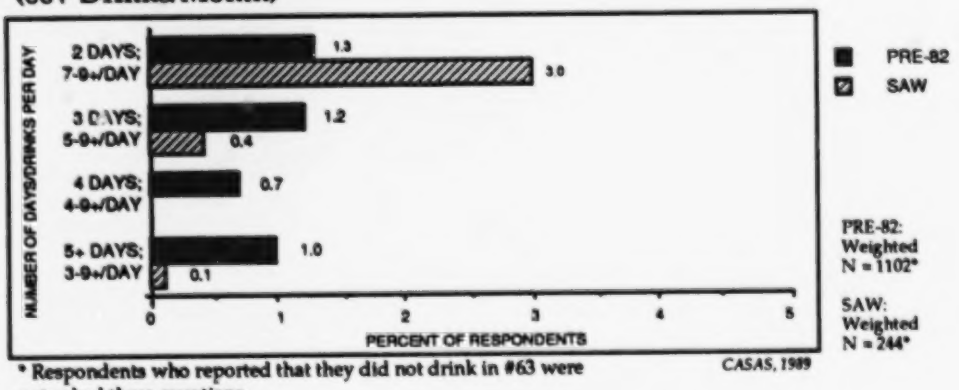
SMOKING HABITS BY GENDER
(In weighted percent)

	Pre-82		SAW	
Frequency	Male	Female	Male	Female
Usually/ Sometimes smoke	32	13	34	12
Used to smoke	16	6	10	5
Never smoked	52	81	56	83
Total	100	100	100	100

Pre-82: Male N = 1782 Female N = 1878 N = 3660 Incomplete data = 26
SAW: Male N = 512 Female N = 179 N = 691 Incomplete data = 6

CASAS, 1989

Figure 6.24- Reported Patterns of Chronic Drinking (60+ Drinks/Month)



* Respondents who reported that they did not drink in #63 were not asked these questions.

Figure 6.25 - Pre-82 Visits to a Doctor: Relationship to Major Health Problems

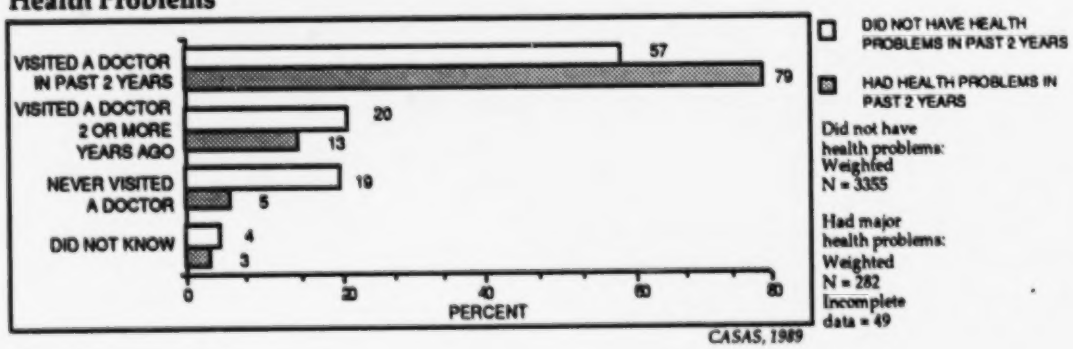


Table 6.6

METHOD OF HEALTH CARE PAYMENT FOR SELF OR FAMILY MEMBERS*
(In weighted percent)

Method of Health Care Payment	Pre-82	SAW
Medicaid, Medi-Cal, or any other type of state government medical assistance	3	1
Medicare	<1	1
Health care insurance plan fully or partly paid by an employer	33	19
Health care insurance plan (not paid by an employer)	7	2
Family pays all the cost	47	57
Family pays part of the cost (on a sliding scale)**	5	3
Other	6	17

Pre-82: N = 4230 Incomplete data = 50
SAW: N = 770 Incomplete data = 26

* Multiple responses (Pre-82 N = 4231, SAW N = 775) resulted in percentage totals not equal to 100%.

** This category was marked when respondents indicated that they had made health payments on a sliding scale. It could also have been marked in combination with other categories including "Health care insurance plan fully or partly paid by an employer."

CASAS, 1989

Table 6.7

PRE-82 HEALTH
INSURANCE BY FAMILY INCOME
(In weighted percent)

Net Weekly Family Income	N	Insured	Uninsured
<$200	321	25	75
$200 - 299	638	47	53
$300 - 399	540	48	52
$400 - 499	503	53	47
$500 - 599	360	50	50
$600 - 699	232	57	43
$700 +	369	49	51
Refused to answer	448	38	62
Total	3411	46	54

N = 3411 Incomplete data = 275

CASAS, 1989

Table 6.8

PRE-82 HEALTH INSURANCE BY OCCUPATION*
(In weighted percent)

Occupation	N	Insured	Uninsured
Processing	362	55	45
Professional	173	55	45
Operate/Assemble/ Repair	1064	53	47
Clerical	124	47	53
Service	1033	42	58
Agriculture	299	39	61
Structural	273	36	64
Total	3328		

N = 3328

* Includes only respondents who were working.

CASAS, 1989

Chapter 7: Government Programs

Table 7.10

PUBLIC BENEFIT ELIGIBILITY FOR NEWLY LEGALIZED PERSONS IN CALIFORNIA

BENEFIT PROGRAM	PRE-82	SAW
AFDC	Not eligible	Not eligible
State-only AFDC	Eligible [1]	Eligible
Foster care, adoption assistance, child welfare	Eligible	Eligible
SSI	Eligible	Eligible
County general relief [1]	Eligible[1]	Eligible
Medicaid	Full services for aged, blind & disabled, and children under 18; others get only emergency and pregnancy-related services	Full services for aged, blind & disabled, and children under 18; others get only emergency and pregnancy-related services
State or local medical care	Eligible [1]	Eligible
Food stamps	Not eligible unless aged, blind, or disabled [2]	Eligible
School lunch and breakfast	Eligible	Eligible
WIC and child nutrition	Eligible	Eligible
Federal housing programs	Eligible	Eligible
Headstart	Eligible	Eligible
Job Training Partnership Act	Eligible	Eligible
Title IV of Higher Education Act of 1965	Eligible	Eligible
Block grants for social services	Eligible	Eligible

[1] Note added; not in original table.

[2] Aged, blind, and disabled aliens are eligible for food stamps only after adjustment to permanent residency; they are ineligible during the temporary resident stage. In California, all recipients of SSI/SSP are "cashed out" of the Food Stamp program.

Prepared by the National Center for Immigrants' Rights, 1989, and adapted by the California Health and Welfare Agency.

Government Program Descriptions

Food Stamps

Under the direction of the United States Department of Agiculture's Food and Nutrition Service, California's Department of Social Services administers food stamp operations within California. Eligibility, certification, and issuance activities are delegated by law to counties, and counties, in turn, have the option of contracting with outside agencies for food stamp issuance. While the cost of the food stamps is 100 percent federally-funded, there is a state/county share in administrative costs in the program.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC)

AFDC is a public assistance payment program established by the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, to assist children who are in need, either because both parents are unemployed and one parent meets federal requirements for connection with the labor force (AFDC-U), or because one of the children's parents is incapacitated, deceased or continuously absent from the home (AFDC-FG). Payments may also be provided for eligible children removed from their homes due to neglect, abuse or exploitation and placed in foster care (AFDC-Foster Care).

- State-only AFDC-Unemployed (AFDC-U) Program

This program provides cash assistance to eligible families in which both parents are unemployed but fail to meet the federal requirements for connection with the labor force. Eligibility for benefits under the state-only AFDC-U Program is limited to no more than three months in any 12-consecutive-month period, except for those families who receive Emergency Assistance Program (EAP) benefits. Their eligibility for state-only AFDC-U is limited to two months in any 12-consecutive-month period.

- State-only AFDC-FG

AFDC-FG is Aid to Families with Dependent Children in a family group in which the child is deprived because of the absence, incapacity or death of the male parent. State-only AFDC-FG is available only to pregnant women with no other children, and is available during all three trimesters of a pregnancy.

These state-only AFDC programs are administered by the county welfare departments in accordance with regulations, standards, and procedures established by the California Department of Social Services as authorized by state law.

Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payments (SSI/SSP)

This combined federal/state program provides financial assistance to aged, blind, or disabled California residents who otherwise qualify because of insufficient income and resources. The SSI portion of the grant is federally-funded under the provisions of Title XVI of the Social Security Act; the SSP portion is funded by the state.

SSI/SSP is administered by the federal Social Security Administration which determines eligibility, computes grants, and disburses the combined monthly payments to recipients. California supplements the SSI payment with an additional SSP payment. The SSP payment is included in the monthly checks sent to recipients by the Social Security Administration. In addition, there are a number of other SSI/SSP-related benefits such as Interim Assistance and the Special Circumstances Program.

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